

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1911—VOL. III, NO. 255

PRICE TWO CENTS

## PAY RECORD FIGURES FOR SEATS FOR THE SYMPHONY SEASON

Higher Premium Than Top Notch of Previous Year, \$78 Each Being Paid for Two in Middle Aisle

### BIDDING IS LIVELY

Large Attendance of Bidders to Obtain Tickets for the Friday Rehearsals of the Orchestra

The highest premium at the sale today in Symphony hall of the \$18 season seats for the Friday afternoon rehearsals of the Boston Symphony Orchestra was \$78; the average sale is expected to prove of the same total value as last year.

The center aisle seats brought the highest premiums in the middle of the first section. Aisle U was reached by 1:30 p. m. when the sale was adjourned to 2 p. m.

The rest of the floor, 15 aisles, and the first four rows in the first balcony will be auctioned off this afternoon.

Bidding was sharp at times, more so for the first dozen rows than for those following. The record bid came shortly after noon: Row K opened at \$33 and soon climbed until seats 16 and 17 on the right of the middle aisle brought the highest figure up to that time of \$75. The next bid reached \$78 and the party took two seats, the first on the left of the middle aisle across from the \$75 seats. The highest premium of last year was \$73.

Middle aisle seats in F brought \$53 and \$51 and on each side \$41 and \$32; the corresponding seats in G brought \$63 and \$43.

The general average through the center was about \$50, with the seats midway between the aisles bringing about \$40 and the extreme left and right sections bringing \$30.

The last aisle opened at \$31.50, the next four \$41.50, the next two \$39, the next \$32, the next two \$32.50.

The end seats on the middle aisle in row U brought \$52, the end seats on the left aisle brought \$38 and \$33 and the outside end seat \$33.50.

Seats sold include all on the floor from the first row to KK, the first row under the balcony; the seats on the sides of the first balcony and the first four rows in the center.

Bids will be accepted for seats in their regular order only, and not for the choice, and not more than four seats will be sold on one bid.

The \$10 seats will be sold Tuesday at 10 a. m. These include the last nine rows on the floor and the last five rows in the center of the first balcony. The second balcony is not sold for the Friday afternoon rehearsals, these being held out for rush seats on the day of the concert.

## TECH FRESHMEN NAME G. B. HILTON CLASS PRESIDENT

G. B. Hilton of Oshkosh, Wis., and who prepared at Exeter, was elected temporary president of the freshman class at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology this afternoon. The nominees were Mr. Hilton, M. Dalton, Portland, Me., E. Proctor of Brookline, R. W. Baldwin, Medford, and F. P. Scully, Cambridge.

Samuel Rogers, president of the junior class, acted as chairman of the meeting. Newsome Eichorn, Walter Bylund and Edward Taft talked on the plans for the sporting events this fall.

*Mayor Hatfield's Niece Who Names New Collier Newton as It Is Launched*



(Photo by Odin Fritz, Boston)

MISS DOROTHY WHITLEY

## BIG COLLIER NEWTON IS LAUNCHED TO WIN NEW ENGLAND TRADE

James L. Richards Tells How His Most Sanguine Hopes for Everett Terminal Have Been Realized

### LUNCHEON FOLLOWS

Large Assemblage Sees New England Coal & Coke Company's Latest Vessel Glide Into the Water

QUINCY, Mass.—In an address following the launching of the big steam collier Newton, built for the New England Coal & Coke Co., and named by Miss Dorothy Whitley, niece of Mayor Hatfield of Newton, in the presence of a large assemblage at the Fore River ship yards,

(Continued on page nine, column six)

## ANCIENTS SIT DOWN ON TENTED LAWN OF COL. BENTON TO DINE

Women Are at Same Time Entertained in Home of Newly Elected Captain of Military Organization.

### HOLDS ITS MUSTER

For the First Time in More Than 100 Years the Ceremony Is Observed in This Manner

In its full complement of gold braid the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company is at the home of Col. Everett C. Benton in Belmont where a "muster" was held this afternoon, the first of its kind in more than 100 years.

Soon after their arrival the members sat down to a muster meal in a tent,

(Continued on page nine, column five)

## THREATENED TRIPOLI SEIZURE BY ITALY IS AROUSING TURKEY

Mobilization of the First Army Corps and Request for Explanation Is Reply Made by Porte to Activity

### ITALY IS DIVIDED

Alleged Cause of Friction Said to Be Treatment of the Subjects of European Power and Trade Delay

CONSTANTINOPLE—The first army corps is being mobilized for embarkation to Tripoli, to reinforce the 30,000 Turkish troops already there, in readiness to oppose an Italian seizure of the colony.

The Porte has instructed the Turkish ambassador at Rome to ask the Italian government for an explanation of the movements of Italian steamers. This is believed to have reference to the proposed occupation of Tripoli by Italy.

VIENNA, Austria—The intention of Italy to seize Tripoli has disturbed the country, and all classes of Turks are rallying to the support of the government. The reserves have been summoned to the colors and the order expelling all Italians from Turkish territory is said to be in the hands of the Premier, signed by the Sultan, ready to be issued should occasion arise.

The Turkish commanding officers have been instructed to place all of their commands on a war footing. Advises received here today say that Italy in-

(Continued on page five, column six)

*Three-Time Women's Tennis Champion Who Is Playing in Longwood Tournament*



MISS HAZEL HOTCHKISS

## FAVORITES VICTORS IN THE FIRST ROUND OF WOMEN'S TENNIS

Miss Hazel Hotchkiss, the present woman amateur tennis champion of the United States, Mrs. Barger-Wallach, who was the champion in 1908, and many other prominent women tennis players are entered in the woman's open amateur tournament which started today with play in the singles on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club.

Miss Hotchkiss, who in addition to the championship for the present year, has held the title for the two previous years, had no difficulty in defeating Miss R. Wordwurd 6-1, 6-0 in the first round.

Competition is keen among the prospective pupils of the school, for nearly 900 applications for admission have been received and the greatest possible capacity of the building both day and evening is 600.

Arthur L. Williston, principal, is much gratified by the class of boys who have shown an active interest in the institute. The aim of the founders was to train young men for efficiency in the skilled trades. They hoped to attract plumbers' assistants, carpenters' apprentices and electricians' helpers, rather than the boys who would otherwise go to the Massachusetts Institute and kindred schools. Wentworth Institute will not be in competition with any other Boston school in this work.

An interesting feature of the school is the fact that none of the classrooms or laboratories is called by that name. Machine shop, electric shop, are the terms used instead. The word student is also tabooed, and "men" substituted.

In the assembly hall 150 men are taking examination for advanced standing this morning. All of the instructors are holding conferences with groups of boys and some work in the shops will be done later in the day. The principal entrance requirement is practical experience and earnest purpose, and the instruction which they will be given is to be largely of a strictly practical nature.

Workmen are still busy about the building installing machines and attending to the finishing details. Engineers who have visited the Wentworth Institute machine shop say that its equipment of steel working machines is equaled by few training schools in the

(Continued on page five, column one)

### FIRST ROUND

Miss E. Sears defeated Miss Southerland, 6-0, 6-0.

Miss S. Meredith defeated Mrs. Davol, 5-7,

6-4, 6-2.

Miss E. Rotch defeated Miss A. Baker, 6-2, 6-2.

Miss E. Wendell defeated Miss E. Wilsey by default.

Miss E. Homans defeated Miss H. Penhallow, 6-0, 6-1.

Miss H. Cabot defeated Miss A. Seaver, 6-0, 6-4.

Miss E. Thorell defeated Miss R. Harriet by default.

Miss H. Williams defeated Miss A. Griswold, 6-4, 6-3.

Miss H. V. Hotchkiss defeated Miss R. Wordwurd, 6-1, 6-0.

Miss Barger-Wallach defeated Miss E. Sigourney, 6-4, 6-4.

Mrs. A. Shurtliff defeated Mrs. C. Frothingham by default.

Miss J. Warren defeated Miss D. Dempster by default.

SECOND ROUND

Miss E. Sears defeated Miss J. Pendleton, 6-1, 6-4.

Miss C. Harding defeated Miss H. Weston, 6-0, 6-0.

## VICTORY IS CLAIMED BY EACH CANDIDATE ON EVE OF PRIMARIES

Closing Day of Campaign Finds Republican Gubernatorial Nomination Seekers Confident of Result

### ANALYZE SITUATION

Lieutenant-Governor Picked by Many as Probable Winner, While Others Say Mr. Walker Is in the Lead

The final day of the campaign for the state primaries finds each of the three candidates for the Republican nomination and his immediate political followers confident of victory. Each declares that his confidence is based on reliable reports from his campaign workers throughout the state.

Among Republican politicians not closely connected with any of the gubernatorial candidates it seems to be the consensus of opinion that Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham has the lead over his opponents. On the other hand many Republican leaders, including members of last year's Legislature, declare that Speaker Joseph Walker's long campaign of appealing directly to the voters, setting forth his personal position on public questions, has had its effect and that victory will perch on his banner Tuesday.

### Expects Big Majority

"I believe that I shall carry the state tomorrow by an overwhelming majority, and that Speaker Walker and Representative White will divide the balance of the vote about equal between them," said Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham, in an interview today.

"My advices show me that I shall carry every ward of Boston and also Chelsea and the towns of Revere and Winthrop; Essex county is substantially solid for me. Mr. White has worked hard in Gloucester, Lynn and Haverhill, but I believe I shall carry all those cities. I have always been strong in Essex county, but this time I think I shall be stronger than ever."

"The cape, with possibly the exception of Provincetown and Wareham, seems favorable to me."

"In Boston, Fall River, Taunton and New Bedford, I find that I am strong. In New Bedford Mr. White and Mr. Walker have been exceptionally active. They will divide a certain vote between them. In Middlesex county I shall carry the cities of Worcester and Fitchburg."

Representative Norman H. White is planning an eleventh hour attack on the

(Continued on page five, column one)

## DEMOCRATS READY TO FORMALLY OPEN THE STATE CAMPAIGN

The Democratic state campaign formally opens on Tuesday when Governor Foss and candidates on the state ticket leave Boston for a three days' tour in Franklin and Worcester counties.

A meeting of the executive committee of the state committee has been called at the Democratic headquarters for Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at which time complete arrangements will be made for the Democratic state convention to be held at Faneuil Hall on Oct. 5.

As yet the presiding officer of the convention has not been selected but in all probability either Sherman L. Whipple, candidate for United States senator against Senator Lodge last year, or Louis D. Brandeis will be the selection. George Fred Williams has been prominently mentioned as chairman of the committee on resolutions and he will undoubtedly be named for that important work.

The question of campaign funds will be one of the important topics to be discussed Thursday, and in connection with this the entire plan of campaign as prepared by Chairman McDonald will be outlined and explained.

The Massachusetts Democrats are well prepared for trying out the joint statewide primaries in every district where there are contests, but the forecasts of members of the state committee indicate an extremely light Democratic vote throughout the state.

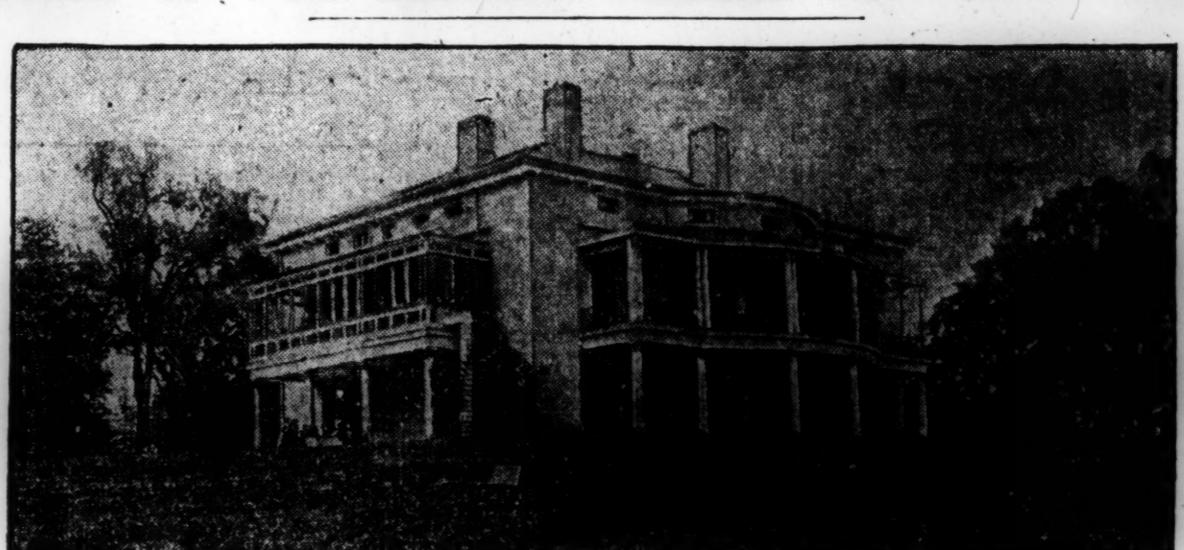
It is said that the indications point to not more than 100,000 Democratic ballots, and Chairman McDonald is looking for a majority of these to be cast in the 25 wards of the city of Boston.

There are but two real contests on for place on the state-wide ticket, although Governor Foss will have some opposition in Thomas L. Higgins of West Springfield, who would be the candidate for Governor.

The contests for the nomination of secretary of state between Frank G.

(Continued on page five, column four)

## HOME OF COL. BENTON WHERE ANCIENTS ARE



On the lawn seen here are more than one hundred tents spread today for accommodation of the martial visitors

**WISE MAN has said:**  
"The acts of today become the precedents of tomorrow."

Passing along today's copy of the Monitor opens the way for tomorrow's copy to be passed along.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER  
In United States...2c  
In England...1½d  
In Germany...5pf

(Continued on page nine, column three)

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## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

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## IRISH PLAYERS DELIGHT BOSTON WITH SINCERELY ACTED DRAMAS

Sincerity must be taken as text of any consideration of the Irish national theater movement. William Butler Yeats, founder of the movement, emphasized this sincerity Saturday evening in speaking at the opening of the new Plymouth theater, and the performance that followed exemplified it in three plays acted by the original Abbey Theater Company from Dublin. To these people their drama is a religion.

Following an address of welcome by Mayor Fitzgerald, Mr. Yeats said: "When we started our movement in Ireland 10 years ago it was with the intention of creating a theater of literature, a theater of fine arts, and yet a theater of the people. We were ready to wait for a long time, but we hoped from the very start to get some parts of our audience from every class—from the masses of the people. Our players were amateurs; they worked hard during the day, and came to rehearsal or to perform in the evening to work harder still."

"In order that their entire day should be free from their daily labors, we had to find money to pay them. The expenses of the earliest performances of all were paid for by the actors themselves, each subscribing some small sum, and Lady Gregory and myself gave some money, and a friend of mine in New York also helped. Later on an English friend, Miss Horniman and some other good friends gave us a subsidy, and Miss Horniman rebuilt our old concert hall, turned it into a theater and gave us the use of it."

"But now we are paying our way, and we own our theater. We have succeeded because we have based our art on the life of Ireland. When an actor comes to us we say to him: 'If you have a strong accent, found your expression upon it. You must study it, you must listen to it in other people. If you have local knowledge, if you have grown up in some little town, or village, where you have observed many marked characters, that knowledge is precisely what will make you valuable to us.' If this player were to go to another theater where all the drama is the drama of the drawing room, he would have to forget this accent, all that local knowledge. In the same day we find our dramatists round about us in Ireland, and we tell them not to think of the plays they had seen upon the stage."

"We have even sent a circular to our dramatists asking them as far as possible to avoid the love interest, because the constant treatment of that subject on the modern stage will make their minds conventional, as they approach it; instead they must think of the life they have observed and felt in childhood and youth—and no impression of later life would ever be so vivid. This new material will, we tell them, help to new form and new style, for fine form is more often than not the result of the shock of new material, which awakens all the faculties into the most intense life. We are getting great numbers of plays descriptive of the life and of the mind of Ireland in many forms and many classes—not indeed photographic descriptions, for the mind must play with everything and transform it."

"We have never withdrawn a play permanently because it was disliked, if we, ourselves, thought it was good; and we have seen not a few unpopular plays become popular. Even 'The Playboy of the Western World,' over which Dublin rioted for a week, is now played constantly and to good houses."

### Three Folk Plays

Syne's "The Shadow of the Glen," the opening play, has long been familiar to readers in this country. It is a bitter, ironic, yet with poetic tone of the way a jealous husband, Daniel Burke, tricks into self-betrayal his lonely young wife, how he spies upon her, and having confirmed his suspicions, orders her into the road. Her young admirer, Michael, draws back when he finds she will bring him no land and gold. She goes out into the night with a dreamy wanderer who had happened in for food and warmth.

At the door he says: "The rain is falling, but the air is kind and maybe it'll be a grand morning, by the grace of God." Then the ironical end when Michael raises his glass and says: "God reward you, Daniel Burke, and may you have a long life and a quiet life and good health with it."

Frequently part of the house burst into laughter, through spontaneous enjoyment of the dialect, only to be promptly silenced by the hisses of others who were taking a more conscious intellectual enjoyment in the irony and

poetry. Toward the middle of the evening the titters ceased. About early annoyed and amused at this novel battle in the audience was a third group, self-contained. Did laughs or hisses most interfere with enjoyment of the play by these innocent non-combatants?

**A Remarkable Peasant Tragedy**

"Birthright," in two acts by T. C. Murray, was the second number on the bill. This somber play is a remarkable work for the author sets forth with a realism absolutely convincing the tragedy of the prodigal elder son.

Bat Morrissey by 30 years of toil has wrung bare life for his family from his stony farm. His elder son, Hugh, is fond of sports, and has been educated; but the younger, Shane, has been kept at home, and is the right hand of his father. Now the stubborn land is almost worn out, and will support only three, so Bat has bought a fine trunk for Shane against his start on the morrow for America to find his fortune. Bat will have to do the work alone with the help of the good brown mare. On this day Bat is very angry with Hugh for sporting on the hurling field when there is work to do on the land. The catastrophe that is rolling upon the family first takes toll of the mare.

Distracted with this loss Bat, wandering around the house at midnight encounters Hugh just returned from the celebration of a hurling victory. Ignoring his patient wife, Bat pronounces banishment upon the elder son. The faithful Shane shall have his brother's birthright. Hugh accuses Shane of stealing his inheritance. Shane roused at last pours out his wrongs upon his brother and their mother. Happy-go-lucky Hugh was always the favored one, for he needed her watchful care. The steady Shane need no care received none. Nose to nose the brothers hurl accusations and threats at each other. They clinch, crash to the floor, and writhe in mortal struggle. Soon all is over. In one day Bat Morrissey has lost his good brown mare and his favorite son.

No such uncompromising tragedy has been revealed on a Boston stage within memory. It carries a tremendous moral implied in its teaching that however hard, a father must try to understand the son who is nothing like himself. The gray passion of the thing is magnificent, sweeping the whole family along to a huddling crash that is the direct outcome of its history. The auditor is led to sympathize with every member of the family—the toiling farmer protesting against the injustice of having an unproductive son, that son lovable and gay in his boyish joy of living, the faithful brother losing even the little he has earned that the favorite drone may have, and most pathetic of all the wife and mother, crying peace here and peace there for the sake of others, never herself, patiently, gladly, submitting to the weight of woe added by each of those for whom she toils and endures.

The evening closed with laughter aroused by Lady Gregory's "Hyacinth Halvey," a farce in which a mischievous youth in search of a situation is made out a saint in spite of himself. He is seized upon by villagers to pose as a living example of rectitude at a lecture to be given in the town upon the value of character, word having come that the railway men have broken the magic lantern slides "under the impression they

were eggs." Hyacinth steals a sheep and even robs a church, but every effort to make himself out bad is construed into saintliness, and at last he is carried off to the platform. The lecturer being delayed, who better than Halvey is qualified by nature to make a moral address?

All the plays were rewarded with prolonged applause, hearty laughter at appropriate and inappropriate moments, and six to eight curtain calls each.

**Acting Without Artifice**

The passionate sincerity of the acting provides a novel experience for the auditor in these days of polished stage artifice, for the playing is as simple and honest as the parts. For the most part they appear not to be acting, but living their roles. To them the characters are human beings, themselves. It is themselves that the playwright has put into these plays.

Each player speaks in the tempo that is natural to him, some fast, some slow, as people always do in life and actors almost never do after the producer is finished making them over to suit his purposes. If melody is the natural speech of one of these players he speaks in melody, just as many Frenchmen "sing" their words.

As often as not they talk with backs to the audience, a realistic detail a trifle trying for the back rows of our commodious playhouses, admirable though it must be in the little home theater. In their excitements their speeches overlap as do eager people's everywhere in real life. They move about but little. There is none of the restlessness or exchange of chairs insisted upon by some of our stage managers under the fond delusion that they are thus simulating "action." Action is emotional thought with these players. They live their joys and sorrows across a table or laugh or mutter into a peat fire.

Comment upon the individual work of these unique players must be deferred until an effort can be made to disassociate the talent of several players from the astonishingly compact body of ensemble effect they produce. Mention must be made, however, of Mr. Kerrigan's poetic wanderer and younger son and of Mr. O'Donovan in his two parts.

The casts:

"THE SHADOW OF THE GLEN": Dan Burke ..... Arthur Sinclair  
Nora Burke ..... Sara Allgood  
Michael Dara ..... J. A. O'Rourke  
A tramp ..... J. M. Kerrigan

"BIRTHRIGHT": Dan Hogarty ..... J. A. O'Rourke  
Maura Morrissey ..... Eileen O'Doherty  
Bob Morrissey ..... Sydney J. Morgan  
Shane Morrissey ..... J. M. Kerrigan  
Hugh Morrissey ..... Fred O'Donovan

"HYACINTH HALVEY": Mrs. Delane ..... Sara Allgood  
James Quirk ..... Arthur Sinclair  
Farley Darrall ..... J. A. O'Rourke  
Miss Joyce ..... Eileen O'Doherty  
Sgt. Carden ..... Sydney J. Morgan  
Hyacinth Halvey ..... Fred O'Donovan

The preliminary operations have included some very interesting scenes. There was much fighting at close quarters by the advanced guard of both armies in the scramble that took place to get possession of the banks of the River Oignon which is an important strategic point.

The most important feature of these maneuvers is undoubtedly the use that is being made of aeroplanes as war scouts, the flights being witnessed with immense interest by the great crowds of people who congregate around the various aviator camps in the vicinity of Vesoul.

The aviators taking part in the maneuvers have been divided into three sections and include 17 well known names. The first section, for heavy machines, has its headquarters at Vesoul itself; the second, for lighter ones, is situated at Hericourt near by, and the third, for mixed machines, is quartered in a camp at Villersexel. All of these are under the special command of General Chomer.

The aviators have been distributed as follows: Seven are placed at the disposal of General Picard, eight others are allotted to General Bonneau and the remainder are detailed for special service with the artillery.

Some superb feats of scouting have been performed by the three groups of aviators, which include such names as Lagrangeau, Martinet, Lieutenant Blard, Lieutenant Remy, Captain Felix, Lieutenant Ducourneau, Captain Bellange and Lieutenant Cheveau.

The last named remained aloft for 4½ hours, finally returning to headquarters with a fully detailed plan showing the arrangement of the enemy's forces.

The airmen have all been warmly congratulated by the military authorities on the excellent work they have accomplished. Aviation is now recognized as a necessary adjunct to military operations and it is a notable fact that the 1912 budget makes a provision for £17,000,000 for the development of military airships.

All the important powers have military representatives at the maneuvers, Russia being represented by the Grand Duke Boris. A visitor to whom much attention is being offered is El-Mokri, the Moroccan minister of foreign affairs, who at the official luncheon given by the minister of war to the visitors was the recipient of much graceful felicitation by M. Messimi, who proposed the health of the Sultan of Morocco and El-Mokri himself.

The private Pullman car "Olivette," occupied by the Bonaparte party, en route from Bay Harbor, Me., to Washington, D. C., passed through Boston today via Steamer Maryland route.

For Hooks excursionists, en route from Boston to New York city via Saratoga Springs, the Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine road provided a first class special train to North station at 10:30 a. m. today.

The signal department of the Boston & Albany road is preparing plans for a new mechanical tower at Newton Highlands to control interchange of traffic with the New Haven road's Needham branch.

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During the day the upper class girls escorted the freshmen through the college buildings and entertained instead of hazed them.

AMHERST, Mass.—Secretary D. H. Keedy has received a letter from Governor Foss in which he promises to attend the Amherst fair Tuesday and to make an address.

The Queen monoplane, in which Arthur Stone will fly Tuesday and Wednesday, arrived in town today and was taken to the fair grounds.

## FRENCH MANEUVERS SHOW AEROPLANE AS THE CHIEF FEATURE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS.—The annual military maneuvers now taking place on the eastern frontier of France are naturally exciting special interest this year. General Bonneau, whose mission is to raise the siege of Belfort, is in command of the red army with his headquarters at Vesoul and has around him the whole of his forces except the cavalry, which are quartered some 15 kilometers away to the south.

Belfort itself, which is supposed to be unable to hold out for more than three days, is surrounded by the white army under the command of General Picard, and it is for General Bonneau to relieve the city and for General Picard to prevent his doing so before the arrival of another portion of the white army which is on the way to General Picard's assistance and is three days' distance off.

The plan of the maneuvers includes general directions to each commander-in-chief as to his plan of battle and operations. These may be modified if either of the commanders thinks advisable, but the responsibility of so doing rests with each commander individually.

It is believed that this new measure of discretion and liberty given to the commanders is likely to greatly encourage the development of a spirit of initiative, to promote decision and aptitude for direction on the part of the sub-commanders and to disclose the character and ability of the commanders-in-chief themselves.

The general plan is somewhat analogous with that of 1910 but it is recognized in military circles that the subject has been treated far more expertly than last year. A special feature of the plan this year is that it involves each army taking the offensive. The situation specially necessitates the quick settlement of the issue and consequently it is only by vigorous attack that the object of the maneuvers can be attained.

In spite of the numerical inferiority of the white army both in infantry and cavalry it is necessary for the reason above stated that it shall take the initiative and attack the red army and thus avoid a forced battle under disadvantageous conditions. General Picard is therefore compelled so to maneuver his army by a series of rapid attacks as to gain time and thereby avoid coming to a pitched battle during the three days that must elapse before relief can come. This lies at the whole point of the present maneuvers.

The preliminary operations have included some very interesting scenes. There was much fighting at close quarters by the advanced guard of both armies in the scramble that took place to get possession of the banks of the River Oignon which is an important strategic position.

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WELLESLEY HOLDS FLOWER SERVICE

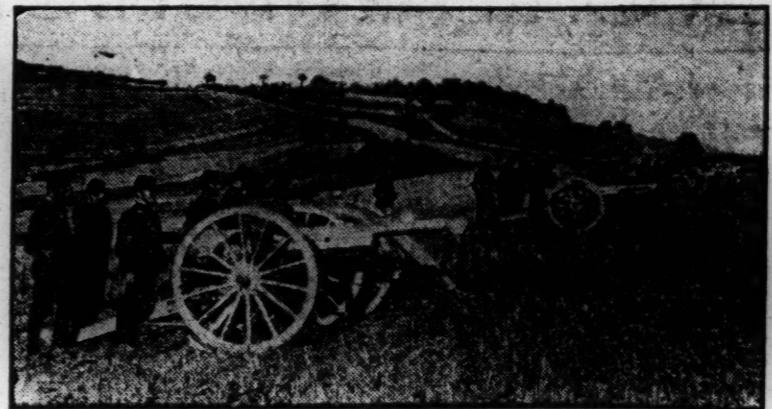
WELLESLEY, Mass.—With more than 1400 students present the opening service in Houghton memorial chapel at Wellesley College was held Sunday morning, when the annual Flower Sunday service was conducted. The Rev. Oscar E. Maurer of New Haven preached the sermon.

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## ON FIRING LINE AT FRENCH MANEUVERS



(Copyright by the Topical Press)

Scene here shows the field guns when they are in action

## Watching an Aeroplane Acting as War Scout at French Army Maneuvres



(Copyright by the Topical Press)

## LET BUSINESS OBEY THE LAW AGAIN SAYS MR. WICKERSHAM

BRETON WOODS, N. H.—Replying to many inquiries concerning the authenticity of a reported interview with its correspondent, published in the New York World on Saturday, Attorney-General Wickersham made this statement:

"The purposed interview is a summary of two conversations which were neither understood nor intended to be for publication. Circumstances unnecessary to state here led me to express myself much more freely upon the subjects discussed than I would have done for publication.

"The report contains some inaccuracies. For instance, I did not state that the United States Steel Corporation was a combination in violation of law, nor did I state that the men under indictment in the beef trust cases in Chicago would go to prison if I had my way. There are also other inaccuracies.

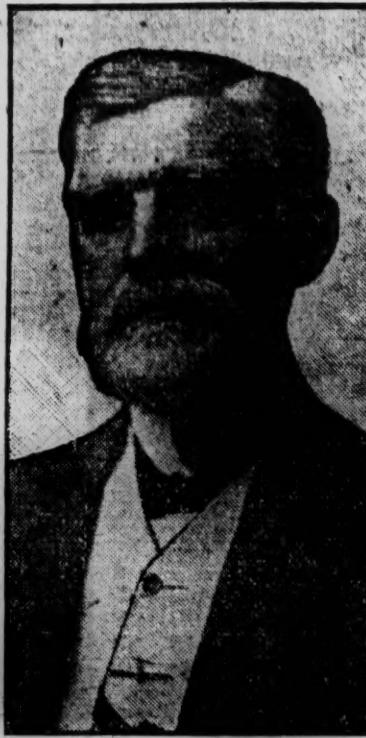
"In the main, however, the reported interview represents, with such corrections, the views expressed by me in the conversations referred to.

"The President has stated that 'the supreme court has decided what the law is, and how business has got to square itself with the law.' It is not the intention of the department of justice to bring indiscriminate prosecutions, nor is it its intention to resort to criminal proceedings except where the evidence at its disposal indicates wilful and deliberate violation of law and the suppression of competitive conditions by oppression and unfair or otherwise illegal methods.

"It is hoped that monopolistic combinations which are in illegal restraint of interstate trade and commerce will voluntarily reorganize and establish competitive conditions without awaiting prosecution. The government would very much prefer such voluntary action to the necessity of legal prosecution.

"The department of justice is prepared to give careful consideration to plans for such reorganization submitted in good faith, and if found satisfactory to submit them to the court on appropriate petitions, to the end that a proper decree be entered making the plan binding on the defendants and enjoining any renewed combination restraining trade between the newly separated members of the combination."

## THREE CANDIDATES IN THE STATE PRIMARIES



HERBERT W. BURR

Candidate for Republican nomination for state auditor

EZRA W. CLARK

Republican candidate for senatorial nomination in second Plymouth

JOHN J. WHIPPLE

Seeking Republican nomination for Senate in second Plymouth district

## DEMOCRATS READY TO FORMALLY OPEN THE STATE CAMPAIGN

(Continued from page one)

Donahue and Edward O. Skelton and that for the nomination of attorney-general between George W. Anderson and John J. Leonard, both of Boston, will call out a large vote in the eastern section of the state it is expected.

Outside of these contests the interest in the Democratic party is confined entirely to local contests for senatorial and representative nominations and county offices.

The city of Springfield is expected to poll a large primary vote as the candidacy of Mr. Higginson is sure to interest his own district, while there are some sharp contests for representative nominations in the fourth Hampden district which includes Springfield, and in the eighth and ninth Hampden districts comprising the city of Holyoke and the surrounding cities and towns.

Suffolk county is counted upon casting the largest primary ballot of any county in the state because of the contests being waged for senatorial, representative and county office nominations.

In the eighth Suffolk district the Fitzgerald-Lomasney element is said to be out to defeat the Donovan-Kelliher faction for the nomination of a Democratic senator and this contest will be watched closer than any other in this county unless it be the contest between Clerk John Manning of the superior criminal court against his opponent, James E. O'Connell, brother of former Congressman Joseph H. O'Connell.

Each of these candidates will complete the campaign tonight by making a tour of the 25 wards of the city, speaking in ward rooms, halls and out of doors.

An interesting contest for the Democratic nomination for the state Senate in the fifth Essex district is being watched between William A. Hester, Senator Dennis E. Hally and William R. Adams, all of Lawrence, with the odds favoring Senator Hally.

On the campaign tour to start tomorrow an itinerary for a three days' trip has been arranged for David I. Walsh, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, Charles E. Strecker, candidate for state auditor, and Augustus L. Thordike, candidate for state treasurer, but Governor Foss will not be able to maintain this program as he will have to be back in Boston Wednesday on account of the session of the council. He will probably leave Boston again Wednesday night meeting the others of the party and speaking at as many places as he has opportunity.

The prepared schedule if followed out will be as follows:

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# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## GIRL'S SUIT IN SAILOR STYLE

Blue serge and white broadcloth combined

NO COSTUME suits the young girl's needs better than the one in sailor style. Here is a model made with separate skirt and blouse, and the blouse can be worn as illustrated or over the skirt, as preferred. Serge and flannel are much used for dresses of the kind, and soft finished pique, galanee and mercerized poplins are favorites. If the entire dress is not wanted, the blouse can be made from poplin, or linen, or any similar material and worn over an odd skirt.

In the illustration dark blue serge is combined with white broadcloth and banded with black braid. The blouse is made in one with the sleeves and it can be finished with an opening for full length or to the edge of the yoke only, as preferred. The sleeves can be made long or short.

The skirt is six gored with inverted plaits at the sides. These plaits being pressed flat, do not in any way detract from the slender effect, yet they provide comfortable freedom. The high waist line is fashionable and apt to be becoming to young girls and to small women who have girlish figures, but the skirt can be cut off at the natural line and finished with a belt if better liked.

For the 16 year size the blouse will require 3 yards of material 27, 2½ yards 36, 2 yards 44 inches wide with ½ yard of broadcloth for collar, shield and cuffs; for the skirt will be needed 4½ yards of material 27 or 36, 3½ yards 44 inches wide; when the plaits are pressed the width of the skirt at the lower edge is just 2 yards.

The patterns of the blouse (7160) and of the skirt (7154), cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age, can be had at any May Manton Agency,



or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## TROTTING FROCKS OF SERGE

Among the popular things for fall

ONE finds the trotting frocks of serge and other woolens coming to the fore again and with them models in dark-toned silks, soft, rich silk serges of heavy diagonal weave and tailored air, wool back satin, the heavier crepes, and taffetas, which has usually been regarded as a summer silk but is now striving hard for winter recognition, says the New York Sun.

The best looking silk one piece street frocks, frocks unmistakably of fall vintage and not merely useful survivors of the spring and summer, have been made in the silk serge already mentioned, which lends itself admirably to semi-tailored effects. In black, in dark blue and in gray on the taupe order, these silk serge frocks are very attractive and there are delightful things in charmeuse, with a little narrow fringe introduced in the trimming and perhaps a dash of vivid contrasting color.

A pretty black charmeuse model had this touch of bright color in a piping of brilliant blue very sparingly used and in turn-down collar and cuffs of bright blue chiffon edged by narrow black fringe. The narrow fringe finished the bottom of the skirt too, filling in lightly the scalloped edge.

The kimono sleeve is bobbing up in many autumn models instead of being altogether relegated to the limbo of past fashions. It survives, but it no longer reigns, and even where one finds it it has a chastened air, due to a changed cut of the side body and under arm seam.

While the elbow kimono sleeve has not vanished, the smartest of the new trotting frocks, and of the dresser models, well, show long sleeves. Some of the long sleeves are merely long and close fitting, set in smoothly at the shoulder. Others combine an oversleeve of the modified kimono type with a long

## FASHIONS THAT PASS IN A DAY

Glimpses of the fleeting show in Paris

THE monotone costume has enjoyed huge popularity, writes the Paris correspondent of the New York Press. The all-white dress was a feature of the summer, and just now the dernier cri is one of ecru color.

Little scarfs of taffeta are edged with short silk fringe and are worn with dark blue or white-and-black striped afternoon gowns.

A dark navy blue serge suit for a young girl had a deep square collar and cuffs of coarse pink linen.

Some extremely attractive suits of white serge and serge de soie are being shown. The double skirt, opened at the side, is exploited in the majority of cases. White silk fringe is taking the place of silk braid.

One of the loveliest afternoon dresses for a debutante was shown by Drecoll the other day. It was of white mousseline de soie, with a half-inch stripe of gray and a printed design of pink flowers between the stripes. The dress was made over pale blue—you know how the French delight in the blue-and-white combination—and a gray tulie frill or ruching edged in the skirt, sleeves and neck. The girdle was of pale-blue silk edged with a tulie ruching.

Han-tucked tulie blouses are worn with silk suits. They are made quite simple, trimmed only with tulie or net jabots or plisses.

Silk suits are still in the front ranks. They have carried out the predictions

of the sages, and have worn well and are still to the extreme. The changeable silk suit is now the thing.

A single revers of lace in place of a jabot is shown on a new model of a hand-embroidered blouse.

Silk and mousseline de soie gowns are trimmed with very tiny silk and satin buttons.

The other day two smartly dressed women exploited different types of hats. One was a small chapeau, with an extremely high, pointed crown and a trimming of wired velvet. The other was a large low shape, with a low, puffed crown of black velvet. The brim was of old-gold satin.

Supple silk beaver hats for fall are shown. They have very little trimming.

A lovely evening gown shown by Ney Soeurs was of orange-colored mousseline de soie over white satin. The unusual color touch was in the sash, which was of lavender.

Flounces of lace are placed on the newest afternoon gowns of Paquin. They are placed quite flat.

Large pearl buttons are used to trim the white serge dresses and suits that are so much in vogue.

Attractive felt hats in supple form are shown to wear with white serge suits. These are trimmed with a narrow ribbon or a rosette in white at the front.

Colored felt hats have around the crowns bands of ostrich plumes in contrasting colors.

## TRIED RECIPES

### BEEF CAKE

TAKE the remains of cold roast beef; to each pound of cold meat allow one-fourth pound of bacon or ham; seasoning to taste, of pepper and salt, one small bunch of minced savory herbs, one or two eggs. Mince the beef very finely (if underdone, it will be better), add to it the bacon, which must also be chopped very small, and mix well together. Season, stir in the herbs, and bind with an egg, or two should one not be sufficient. Make it into small square cakes, about half an inch thick, fry them in hot drippings, and serve in a dish with good gravy poured round them.

### DEVILED EGGS

Boil hard as many eggs as required, cut lengthwise in half, extract the yolks, rub to a smooth paste with a little melted butter, salt, pepper and a very little vinegar and mustard; fill the hollowed whites with this paste and serve on a platter which has been covered with lettuce leaves.

### JAM OMELET

This recipe will take six eggs, four ounces of butter, three tablespoonsfuls of apricot, strawberry or any jam that may be preferred. Make a plain omelet and leave flat in the pan. When quite firm, and nicely browned on one side, turn it carefully on to a hot dish, spread over the middle of it the jam, and fold the omelet over on each side; sprinkle sifted sugar over, and serve very quickly.

### EGG PUDDING

Take one quart of milk, put in a double boiler and let come to a boil; mix nine tablespoonsfuls of flour with one pint of cold milk, and stir into the boiling milk and let it remain on the fire until well cooked. Beat the yolks of 12 eggs, six tablespoonsfuls of sugar, and three of melted butter. Take the boiler from the fire and stir in.

### BROILED KIDNEYS

Split veal kidneys lengthwise, removing all fat, and broil over a clear fire for 12 or 15 minutes; baste with butter while broiling, season with salt, pepper, butter and a little chopped parsley. Serve hot.—Denver Times.

### FINE SANDWICHES

For delicious sandwiches chop together a peeled cucumber and a green pepper from which the seeds have been removed and mix with mayonnaise, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. If the sandwiches are to be served immediately it is not necessary to remove the juice; but if they are to be packed the bread will become saturated with the juice unless this is done.

An odd example of the latter sort of long sleeve was furnished by one of the early autumn frocks. The entire upper part of the bodice, including the sleeve down to the elbow, was of an effective fancy lace net in cream. Over this was a biblike bodice running up in points from back and front to meet on the shoulders.

A cord of the dark blue silk defined the line between the cream underbodice and the shallow plain net guimpe with high collar, and there were tiny buttons of the silk on this guimpe. But the odd feature of the bodice was the sleeve whose cream upper section joined just above the elbow a lower section of dark blue chiffon.

This was full over the elbow, but a little below the elbow tightened to fit the arm closely. The tight fitting part was cut very much longer than the length to the hand and the extra length wrinkled along the arm. There are numerous variations of this plain top, wrinkled bottom sleeve, but they are more often seen on the dressy models than on the tailored trotting frocks.

Distinctly the smartest frock seen so far was a dark blue serge. A pretty girl of slender figure gave the frock a chance to look its best, and the bodice with its diagonal line of ball buttons across the front, its big collar of white woven wool crepe, its basque of plenum and girdle and its long, close sleeves was extraordinarily chic. The skirt, like that of many of the new models, showed tulie lines, although it was entirely of the serge.

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For more than a year an ingenious girl in a western city has earned \$18 a month through the organization and management of a "Doll's Dressmaking and Millinery Club." Members are from six to ten years of age, and they meet every Saturday afternoon, from two-thirty until five o'clock, at the young woman's home. The little girls carry their dolls along, as well as sufficient materials for the clothes which they wish to make. Sometimes it is a blouse or a set of lingerie for their bisque babies, and sometimes a hat or something for a wee dollie—perhaps a dainty flannel jacket with a scallop around the edge. The young woman keeps a supply of patterns; but her cleverness enables her, if necessary, to cut without a guide. She makes it a rule to consult the child, and if the child's ideas are good she always follows them; if not, she tactfully converts the child to her own way, says the Ladies Home Journal.

Unconsciously and in the guise of play the children are learning many useful lessons, which their busy mothers thoroughly appreciate. Twenty-five cents is the fee collected from each child at a time.

Supple silk beaver hats for fall are shown. They have very little trimming.

A lovely evening gown shown by Ney Soeurs was of orange-colored mousseline de soie over white satin. The unusual color touch was in the sash, which was of lavender.

Flounces of lace are placed on the newest afternoon gowns of Paquin. They are placed quite flat.

Large pearl buttons are used to trim the white serge dresses and suits that are so much in vogue.

Attractive felt hats in supple form are shown to wear with white serge suits. These are trimmed with a narrow ribbon or a rosette in white at the front.

Colored felt hats have around the crowns bands of ostrich plumes in contrasting colors.

## CHINESE EAT MANY CHICKENS

Eggs and poultry important source of income

FOR hundreds of years China was the greatest poultry-producing nation in the world, and probably this is true today, not only as regards the total production but also in per capita use.

Of the more than 300,000,000 population of China shown by the last census there are few indeed who do not in the course of a year consume something in the way of poultry—chickens or ducks or geese—and certainly a large number of eggs.

For considerable portions of the population poultry is the only animal food used, and for the more well-to-do classes it is an ordinary meat diet the year around. Ducks are pickled, dried, tinned and otherwise preserved and shipped to many parts of the world to Chinese who are away from a home supply. Eggs of all kinds are used fresh and are cured by burying in clay and lime until they acquire something of the quality of cheese, and are a great Chinese luxury.

There are few families in China, says Consular and Trade Reports, even in the larger cities, that do not have some chickens. Near the ports open to foreign trade there are a few rather good-sized poultry farms as a rule.

Ducks are raised in immense numbers on farms along the canals and rivers of

central and south China and are much more common than chickens. One of the customary sights along the grand canal in mid-China, for example, is that of a Chinese duck farmer in his boat watching his flock feed in and along the canal. The ducks are trained to obey him, and, armed with a long bamboo pole to guide them, he controls their movements and takes them back to shelter for the night.

The surplus of poultry and poultry products which China can export annually is immense. Up to the present exportation has taken the form largely of egg products, mostly dried albumen and yolks. The trade in eggs and egg products is rapidly increasing, as may be seen from the fact that the exports of egg albumen and yolks in 1908 were valued at \$463,038 gold and the shipments of fresh and preserved eggs at \$1,234,785 gold, while in 1909 the values were \$818,829 and \$1,529,085 respectively.

During the last year several cargoes of Chinese meat and game products were sent to the United Kingdom with great success, and in these shipments were included poultry and eggs. The quantities of poultry thus exported, however, cannot be given with any degree of accuracy since the returns include such products under the general term of "provisions." The amount is considerable, however, and it is increasing. Apparently the only requirement for indefinite expansion of this market is proper shipping and selling arrangements. The product, both poultry and eggs, can be delivered at exporting points in China more cheaply than probably at any similar place in the world.

Judging from the height to which hat crowns and trimmings are climbing, the fashionable woman of fall and winter will be very tall, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. Immense bows grow higher as the crowns rise, and unusually long, spiky wings that no bird would own are placed upright against the crowns in Indian headdress style. The effect is smart, but not graceful.

## EMBROIDERY MOTIF



(Drawing specially made for the Monitor)

This small embroidery motif can be used for a work bag, or handkerchief case outlined in silk, or cotton, or would be found quite suitable as a design, if used for inlaid wood work, or the imitation of marqueterie.

## WOMEN WHO FOUND A WAY

Varying means of getting a livelihood

A BRIGHT girl in a small town in New York state, who was not born with the proverbial gold spoon in her mouth, laughingly gives to her mother's silver spoons the credit for her financial success. One day she was cleaning silver at home when a neighbor came in, who, noticing how beautifully she did the work, asked if she would be willing to polish her silver before her dinner party the next night. The girl agreed gladly, and from this accidental opening a business gradually developed, in which she was so successful that she finally moved to New York city and opened parlors in a fashionable district. She had small cards printed, giving references, and also made a house-to-house canvass. In this way she secured a large number of regular customers, most of whom delivered the packages and called for them when finished. They all told her that her business filled a long-felt want, as maids usually object to cleaning silver and are apt to do carelessly.

called upon these women personally and found them cordial and only too glad to give her a trial. The next morning she put in her fireless cooker a chicken stew, an English rice pudding and some beets and potatoes. When dinner time came she beat up a Johnny cake, took her chicken out and made old-fashioned dumplings, and then sent word to her new customers that "dinner was ready." The boys carried the orders, piping hot, to the different apartments, and from that day to this the little woman and her boys have had more than they could do. The customers enjoy a "home dinner," and the "boarding-house lady" has no linen, silver nor dishes to wash.

A young widow with a child was obliged to supplement her small income by her own efforts. One day when she was feeling especially discouraged, since she could not cook well enough to take boarders, nor fit clothes well enough to do dressmaking, she came across some of the baby clothes she had made for her boy. The memory of the envy and admiration which the dainty things had aroused among her friends came to her simultaneously with a plan for the solution of her problem. The ability to do fine sewing and embroidery, she had always said, was her one accomplishment. Why not turn it to account now?

She resolved to test the plan at once, and had attractive cards printed announcing her readiness to make any kind of layette, from the simple machine-made garments to the delicate hand-embroidered ones.

Orders came in at once, and she soon realized that she was not only solving her own difficulty but was also meeting a real need in the community, for the prices which are charged in the shops for these little outfits are beyond the means of the majority of mothers.

Or you are doing your bedroom and carry a pair of soiled linen to the hamper in the bathroom and the dirty soap dish catches your eye or the unscrubbed basin or tub. What more natural than that you should stop them and there and clean them, leaving the finishing touches to the bedroom until this is done?

I know there are some housekeepers who say that it makes no difference so long as the work is done as to when and how it is done, but I don't agree with them. There is a slackening of interest when you go back to a half-completed piece of work, a likelihood that you will shirk part of it that you don't feel if you pay as you go, or in other words leave a clean track of entirely finished toilet behind you. Try it and see if you don't agree with me.

This all refers to what may be called the system of the daily work, but there is as much which is important about the system of the week's work. I think it likely that you have a certain outline which you follow. Most housekeepers do, when they have their washing and ironing on Monday and Tuesday, their baking on Wednesday or Saturday, their sweeping on Friday. This is far better than crowding too much into one day, even if

Pompons of uncut velvet ribbon and ostrich feathers are used for trimming some of the fall hats.

Some of the new tailored coats are just a little high waisted in the back. Skirts are a trifle fuller, the extra width being gained many times by means of panels in back and front.

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Among the double-faced cloakings are those showing checks, stripes and plaids as well as those in the two-toned grays and tans.—Newark News.

**NAIAD**  
DRESS SHIELD  
ODORLESS

Supreme in Beauty! Quality! Cleanliness!  
Possesses two important and exclusive  
features. It does not deteriorate with age  
and fail to powder in the dress—can be  
easily and quickly sterilized by immersing  
in boiling water for a few seconds only.  
At the stores or sample pair for 25 cents.  
Every pair guaranteed.

The C. E. CONOVER



## DESCRIBES SYRACUSE COINS AND EGYPTIAN STATUES AT MUSEUM

As Sunday docent at the Museum of Fine Arts Sunday afternoon, Howland Wood met visitors in the fifth century Greek room and told many interesting things about the Syracusan coins.

In the Egyptian department L. Earl Rowe spoke on "Sculptures from the Pyramids in the Museum Collection," explaining that by pyramid he meant the entire group of buildings belonging to the pyramid. These included the pyramid temple and the valley temple connected with it by a causeway; the many mastabas of the courtiers and nobles; and the dwellings of the priests, who conducted the services and cared for the group of buildings.

Mr. Rowe first spoke of the slate pair, showing Mycerinus and his wife, made 2800 B. C., and carved in the hard stone with great beauty and perfection of portraiture.

"The large alabaster statue of Mycerinus will some day be completed and all the missing pieces put in place," he said.

The slate triad must have been of several, representing the king and queen with the goddess of each nome or province over which they ruled.

The sculptured wall was pointed out, with traces of the original drawing on the one side and the beginning of the carving on the other. The inscription tells how many loaves of bread, heads of cattle, game and so forth the king will have.

The stone vases, bored by hand from granite and diorite, were pointed out as a small group of the 800 specimens owned by the museum.

Mr. Rowe called attention to an article in a Sunday paper which gave the credit of the expedition to Orie Bates which really belonged to Dr. George Reisner, under whom Mr. Bates was working.

Dr. Reisner was able to date the sphinx, said Mr. Rowe, by the peculiar folds of the starched headress of the king, which are of the same style as those of the Mycerinus statues.

## FIND FAULT WITH SHOES FOR ARMY

WASHINGTON—Some dissatisfaction with the present apparel of the United States soldier has been expressed in official reports. The marching shoe now furnished to the army is so limited in its use, in the opinion of the chief quartermaster of the department of the lakes, that he has recommended that it be discarded in favor of the garrison shoe to be employed for both garrison and marching purposes.

The question of shoes always has been a perplexing problem for the war department, and the recommendation has been taken under consideration. If it is approved the soldier will have two pairs of shoes instead of three, one black for dress purposes, one russet for all other uses.

## TUFTS FRESHMEN AS HONOR GUESTS

Tufts students are to assemble in Goddard gymnasium this evening for the annual observance of "Tufts night." The freshmen will be the guests of honor. The affair is to be held under the direction of the Tower Cross Society of the senior class and is to awaken college spirit.

Arthur J. Anderson of South Manchester, Conn., president of the Tower Cross Society, will preside. The list of speakers includes President Frederick W. Hamilton, Dr. Austin Snedden, Melvin M. Johnson, Tufts '92, Albert H. Gilmer, instructor of English at Tufts, and Clarke Tobin, the former Dartmouth football player who is now the Tufts coach.

## IOWA COURT'S RULE STRIKES STANDARD

DES MOINES, Ia.—A decision just handed down by Judge Jesse A. Miller in the Polk county district court, giving the Crystal Oil Company \$6100 damages from the Standard Oil Company for alleged unfair competition, was reversed by the supreme court on technical grounds. Under the rulings of the supreme court the Crystal Oil Company's attorneys will begin a new trial for higher damages.

It was the practise of the Crystal Oil Company to furnish their customers with green cards, which their customers displayed when they desired oil. Judge Miller held that the display of the green card was an order for business, and that a rival company was acting unlawfully when it visited the owners of the green card and tried to sell goods.

## WARNING ISSUED TO SAVE CHARTER

In this month's issue of City Affairs the Good Government Association says there is plenty of evidence that both political machines in the city of Boston intend to make "one more desperate attempt to amend the charter" in the next Legislature.

It is pointed out that Governor Foss is said to be favoring a plan to amend the charter, so as to transfer the powers of certification of the mayor's appointments from the civil service commission to the city council. The association condemns this.

It is urged that the candidates for the Legislature who are friendly to the charter be supported in Tuesday's primaries.

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

### WEBSTER

Miss Gladys Wellington, a Wellesley College graduate, has accepted a position in Goffstown, N. H., high school as instructor of Latin and mathematics.

Russell Winter and Patrick Raymond will leave Webster for Fall River to continue their studies in the textile school.

The new factory of the Webster Paper Box Company on Deslaurier avenue has just been commenced. It will be 92x36 feet, two and one half stories high, of wood. The cost of the building is estimated at \$3500.

A meeting of the business men of Webster will be held early this fall to discuss the advisability of forming a syndicate to purchase land for a park and for fair grounds.

As the American Woolen Company of Boston has secured contracts from the war department amounting to over \$300,000 it is considered probable that it will fill them in part at the Chase mills in Webster, besides securing goods from the Washington, Wood and Ayer mills in Lawrence.

### ARLINGTON

William Gratto, inspector of buildings, has issued permits to E. A. Snow for three single-family houses on Norfolk road and for two double houses on Mystic street and on Farrington street; to Otis E. Phalen for a two-apartment house at 103 Trowbridge street; to F. Raubichuk for a single dwelling on Cedar avenue; to Martin Haynes for a frame dwelling on North Union street; to George Alden for a house on Freeman street; to D. A. Mulvey for a house on Charlton street; to John C. Balbien for a frame house on Charlton street.

Miss Bessie Conway, teacher of grade nine at the Crosby school, has been transferred to the Russell school.

### MALDEN

At the final registration before the state primaries 68 new names were added to the voting list.

The Rev. E. M. Borders of the Pentecostal church preached his farewell sermon Sunday. He will travel in the South and locate in Nashville, Tenn.

The Scandinavian-American Republican Club has elected: President, Fred N. Jordan; vice-president, P. A. Johnson; secretary, Joseph Holmlad; treasurer, Godfrey Hanson.

### CHELSEA

H. A. Skidmore, who was proprietor of a dry goods store here before the fire, is to return and take one of the new stores on Broadway.

The W. C. T. U. will hold its first meeting for the fall season in Cary avenue chapel Tuesday afternoon.

The service for the induction of the Rev. Dr. Barrow, the new rector of St. Luke's Episcopal church, will be conducted by Archdeacon Babcock next Sunday morning.

### WINCHENDON

The Ladies Benevolent Society of the North Congregational church invites members of the church and parish, also the towns people, to an informal reception in the vestry of the church, Sept. 26, to meet the pastor and his wife, the Rev. and Mrs. Charles Ernest White.

The Winchendon Cooperative bank has elected for the ensuing year: President, Charles T. Stearns; vice-president, Charles A. Smith; treasurer, S. A. Greenwood; secretary, W. C. Corey.

### LEXINGTON

The senior class of the Lexington High school has elected these officers: President, Carleton George Reed; vice-president, Madeline Josephine Manley; secretary, Blanche Louise David; treasurer, Fred R. Spaulding.

### NEEDHAM

The Young People's Association will open its season Monday evening, Oct. 2, with an entertainment and gymnastic exhibition in Bourne hall.

The Needham Heights Y. M. C. A. will reopen its quarters tomorrow at 7:30 p.m., with a social gathering at which the new county secretary, Mr. Conlin, will speak.

The New Century Club is arranging for a reception to the superintendent of schools, Dr. Austin H. Keyes, and Mrs. Keyes at an early date.

### QUINCY

The Rev. W. B. Tark of London preached in the First Presbyterian church Sunday evening.

The Wollaston W. C. T. U. is to hold its annual meeting at the residence of Mrs. James Mitchell, Prospect avenue, Tuesday afternoon.

A church conference will be held at the United Presbyterian church Tuesday evening.

### BRIDGEWATER

The opening meeting of the fall season of Deborah Sampson chapter, D. A. R., takes place in Central Square Congregational church this afternoon.

The quarterly meeting of the Pilgrim Federation, Young People's Religious Union, will be held this evening.

Hugo B. Seikel, director of the gymnasium at the free reading room, announces that the gymnasium classes will be resumed Oct. 2.

### EVERTETT

A grammar school athletic league is being formed, with pupils of all the grammar schools participating. Louis D. Cook, principal of the Warren school, has been made president of the league, and a field day, football and baseball contests are being planned, the event to occur about the middle of October.

Two Everett teachers, Miss Lydia Gore of Sherman street and Miss Josephine Hart of Broadway, have been elected teachers in Dow Academy at Franconia, N. H. The academy opens today.

### ROCKLAND

The Edward Everett Hale club of the Unitarian Church has elected, President, Miss Grace Church; vice-president, Miss Marion Adams; secretary, Miss Mary L. Shaw; treasurer, Miss Irma Binney.

The new automobile truck for the joint water board of Abington and Rockland went into commission today.

George Gammons, master of the high school has been elected treasurer and chairman of the educational committee of the Rockland Teachers Association.

### WINTHROP

The report of the Point Shirley Street Railway Company for the first year showed a deficit of only \$203. An overhead trolley system, now asked for by the company, will probably be brought up at the March town meeting.

Mrs. Mary E. Older, president of the Popular Authors Literary Club, will entertain the club at its first meeting Oct. 3 at the home of Mrs. Lizzie S. Wright of Washington avenue.

### RANDOLPH

A special town meeting will be held in Stetson hall this evening. Among matters to be considered are to see if the town will accept Park street running from North Main street to Belcher park as a public highway and authorize the water commissioners to extend the water main from its present terminus on Pond street to Main street and make provisions for the same.

### MALDEN

At the final registration before the state primaries 68 new names were added to the voting list.

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The Scandinavian-American Republican Club has elected: President, Fred N. Jordan; vice-president, P. A. Johnson; secretary, Joseph Holmlad; treasurer, Godfrey Hanson.

### CHELSEA

On the voting lists 111 names were added at the sessions of the registrars of voters last week in preparation for the state primaries.

Officers elected by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union are: President, Mrs. Jessie Chandler; vice-presidents, Mrs. Eva Fogwill, Mrs. Ella Mason, Mrs. Sarah Dinsmore; secretary, Miss May Fogwill; treasurer, Mrs. Nellie E. Rand.

### HANOVER

The annual harvest festival of the First Congregational church at Center Hanover will be held in the vestry Oct. 6.

A meeting of Center Hanover fire department members will be held this week and plans completed for the annual field day, Oct. 12. The West Hanover fire department netted about \$50 an result of its field day.

### WEYMOUTH

The Rev. H. H. Workoff of San Francisco occupied the pulpit of the East Weymouth Congregational church Sunday morning.

The Rev. L. G. Gartner of the Porter Methodist Episcopal church and Mrs. Gartner, will entertain the members of the Epworth League of that church at their home on Pleasant street Tuesday evening.

### ABINGTON

At the First Congregational church Sunday morning B. F. Pierce, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Brockton, delivered an address on "Men and the Religious Right."

The selectmen have granted a permit to the Lexington & Boston street railway for relaying its tracks on Waltham street from near Allen street to the Concord turnpike.

### REVERE

The total number of pupils in the Revere schools this term is 4078, an advance of 119 over last year, although the age limit for entrance is higher.

The senior class of the high school has elected those officers: President, Frank Farrell; vice-president, Thorpe Tapley; secretary, Elizabeth Gray; treasurer, Esther Blair.

### WATERTOWN

As the result of rush work ordered on the new high school it is expected that the building ready for occupancy by next April.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of St. John's church is to hold its annual meeting at the home of Mrs. John A. Starr this evening.

### WHITMAN

Members of the Poet's Club are to hold a hallowe'en party at the town hall Oct. 30.

Nunckasset tribe of Red Men will attend the celebration to be held by Matakeesseet tribe at Rockland this evening.

### BRAINTREE

The woman's guild and the men's club of the South Congregational church will tender a reception to its new pastor, the Rev. T. E. Gale, and Mrs. Gale, in the chapel Wednesday evening.

### HOLBROOK

The annual convention of the Kings Daughters of Norfolk county will be held at the Winthrop Congregational church Oct. 12.

### MIDDLEBORO

A rally was held at the Y. M. C. A. rooms Sunday afternoon, an address being given by H. W. Gibson of Boston.

### MEDFORD

The Gamma Tau Kappa society of the high school has elected: President, Miss Helen Sibley; vice-president, Miss Louise Taylor; secretary, Miss Helen Sampson; directors, Misses Olivia Dennis, Ruth Wardwell, Dorothy Chase and Estelle Bryne.

Competition for three bronze medals open for the best essays written on Columbus, open to the ninth grade and high school pupils, will be held this week in the public schools. Charles T. Daly is chairman of the committee of judges.

### NORWELL

The Rev. Mr. Houghton, new pastor of the Unitarian church, and Mrs. Houghton, will be given a reception in the church vestry next Thursday evening.

The Arts and Crafts Society is to remodel its building at Norwell Center and work will begin next month. The society has rented rooms until the improvements are made.

### EAST BRIDGEWATER

Members of A. C. Munroe post, G. A. R. and W. R. M. and Justin Dominic post, G. A. R. and W. R. C., both of this town, are arranging for a union fair, to be held in October.

Officers and teachers of the Methodist Sunday school will hold a meeting tomorrow evening to make arrangements for the winter's work.

### MELROSE

Excavations are being made for the new swimming pool of the Y. M. C. A., for which public campaign raised \$95,000 last spring. It will be ready for use by the middle of October.

The Woman's Relief Corps connected with U. S. Grant post, G. A. R., is to entertain here Oct. 18 the Massachusetts former prisoners of war.

## RALLY DAY FOR MEN HELD IN TEN CENTERS IN GREATER BOSTON

In 10 centers of Greater Boston the local branch of the man and religion movement celebrated rally day Sunday afternoon with meetings of men, with addresses at each by speakers who set forth the plans of the national movement in over 90 greater cities.

The movement has for its incentive that there are 3,000,000 more women than men engaged in church work in this country, and it is the purpose and hope to interest these 3,000,000 men in Christian work.

Following plans made by the committee of 100 for Greater Boston, men from the 500 or more churches about Boston, which have joined the movement, met yesterday afternoon in central meeting places in the 10 districts into which Greater Boston has been divided. The programs at all the meetings were identical—hymns, prayer, an address on "The Significance of the Movement," an address on "The Call of Christ to the Men of This District."

The men of the Boston north district, including the North and West Ends, Charlestown, East Boston, Winthrop, Revere and Chelsea, met at Tremont Temple. A. C. Grainger presided. The speakers were Herbert Carleton, national secretary of the Brotherhood

## 10,000 KANSANS SIT SILENT AS MR. TAFT EXPLAINS HIS VETOES

(Continued from page one)

were scheduled with brief speeches in each town.

All the Republican factions united in welcoming Mr. Taft to the state on Sunday. Senator Curtis and Congressman Campbell of the "regulars" met the President's train at Kansas City in the morning. Governor Stubbs and Senator Brown appeared later, the former at Lawrence, where the President spoke to the students of the University of Kansas and the latter at Baldwin, where the President spent the day.

To the students at Lawrence the President spoke of the good the Y. M. C. A. has done in the world as he has seen it, and digressed sufficiently to defend university students against allegations recently made by R. T. Crane of Chicago.

In Baldwin the President attended the ceremonies at the inauguration of Dr. W. N. Mason as president of Baker University in the First Methodist Episcopal church, and at night he listened to a song service in the same church.

In the afternoon the President spoke on peace and arbitration in Baker University gymnasium. The gymnasium was crowded.

Mr. Taft wore cap and gown, but discarded them when he rose to speak.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—President Taft delivered the third carefully prepared speech of his trip at the Mercantile Club on Saturday night in defense of the tariff board.

"I do say that the present board is as independent as any board can be, but I admit that its method of appointment is such that conditions might arise having a tendency to rob it of its impartial character. Therefore, I ventured, with all the energy of which I was capable, the establishment of a permanent tariff commission, and I shall urge upon the Congress, as long as it is my function to do so, the establishment by law of such a commission," he said.

On the subject of reform in judicial procedure the President said:

"One of the real reasons for discontent is the character of the procedure and the administration of justice in our courts.

"Trial by jury, my friends, as stated in the constitution, was a trial by jury of the facts under the inspiration of a judge who had the power to tell the jury what the law was, and had the power to hold the court room under his control and not let it be taken away by the counsel for the prosecution or the counsel for the defense.

"And yet the suspicion of the people of the judges has been such that the movement of all legislation from the Atlantic westward has been to take away from the judges the power they had under the English system that we have copied and the system that we put into our constitution."

"The tariff board" was the simple title to the third set speech of the President delivered in which he said:

My fellow citizens: The issue which has arisen in respect to the wisdom and propriety of the veto of the three tariff bills which passed Congress at the last session and were presented to the executive for signature has brought into greater prominence than ever before the question of the necessity for a tariff board to advise the executive and Congress as to the facts in reference to the present operation of an existing tariff and the future operation of a proposed tariff.

Through a provision in the Payne bill, I was able to appoint a board of three, and with appropriations furnished by Congress to direct them to make a glossary of the tariff, or an encyclopedia, by which any layman might inform himself as to the meaning of the terms in the tariff and as to the actual ad valorem rates imposed, although specific rates were provided, and all the other facts enabling one to take up a tariff and intelligently to study its meaning.

At the instance of a Democratic senator, the permanent tariff board, in an appropriation bill which is now law, was directed, if established, to make a report on schedule I on Dec. 1 next. I issued an order to the tariff board, newly constituted, to prepare a report on schedule K and schedule I, the woolen and the cotton schedules, by that date, which bring in the reports at the opening of the regular session of Congress.

In order to secure the adoption of the Canadian reciprocity treaty I called a special session to discharge the promise I had made to the Canadian authorities.

At this special session the three tariff bills were passed which I vetoed, and I vetoed them chiefly on the ground that no time had been taken to investigate the effect of the changes which were proposed and that they ought to await the coming in of the report in December, when we should have full information at least on the question of wool and woollens and cotton manufacturers.

The tariff board has been referred to sometimes as a board of experts on the tariff. This is hardly a correct description. It would be impossible to secure a board all the members of which had expert knowledge upon all the subjects of the tariff, for the 14 or 15 schedules are very broad in their scope and include much of what is manufactured or produced in the world. Indeed, it is by means clear that it would be of advantage to have in the board itself men who are experts upon the making and sale of particular articles mentioned in the tariff.

I do not contend that the tariff can be taken out of politics, in the sense

## SEEK PLAN TO STOP TEARING UP STREETS FOR LAYING OF WIRES

As a result of a conference today between Superintendent Rourke of the public works department and Commissioner Cole of the wire department, arranged by Mayor Fitzgerald, a second conference will be attended by representatives of the Edison Electric Company and the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company for the purpose of devising a system whereby the laying of all wires will be done on a given street at the same time.

The question was called to the mayor's attention by the method in which the conduit laying was done on the street on which he resides. Instead of digging one trench and laying all the wires in it, three separate excavations were made, one for the power cables, one for the telephone cable and one for the fire alarm system.

A solution offered by the mayor plans for the city to construct a subway one story in depth in the new streets and retain the space therein to the public service companies. This would also give the workmen access to the entire length of the cable.

## PLEASANT STREET WIDENING URGED BY BUSINESS INTERESTS

A citizens' committee, representing some of Boston's largest business interests, will appeal today to Mayor Fitzgerald and the city council for the widening and betterment of Pleasant street from Park square to Broadway, South Boston.

This is looked upon as an important project for the better accommodation of all business interests and as closely identified with the rapid transit tunnel plans providing for the new tunnels.

The plan is one which the mayor has advocated, but the attitude of the city council has not yet been expressed. An act was passed at the last session of the Legislature authorizing the improvement.

This act was passed in order that South Boston might be given more direct and immediate access to the shopping center of the city, the Back Bay and more particularly to the Tremont street subway.

The widening of Pleasant street was deemed an urgent necessity as far back as 1895, when steps were taken by the business men to bring the matter before the city government.

## MILLION POUNDS OF GROUNDFISH IN

A large fleet of groundfishermen berthed at T wharf today with a total of over 1,000,000 pounds, the schooner Harriet having the largest catch of 107,000 pounds. Other arrivals were:

Athena 31,000 pounds, Yankee 23,200,

Eliza Benar 3000, Genesta 36,500,

steamer Spray 53,400, John J. Fallon 77,400, Alice M. Guthrie 60,500, Fannie Belle Atwood 60,000, Metamora 47,600,

Ethel B. Penny 62,000, Matchless 18,500,

Jessie Costa 38,000, Nettie Franklin 19,000,

Rosa Cabral 28,500, William A. Morse 34,000, Eleanor De Costa 23,000,

Natalie J. Nelson 22,000, Mary C. Santos 26,500,

Harvester 26,000, Elizabeth W. Nuzan 62,000, Manomet 39,000, Georgiana 49,700, Blanche Irving 6000, Esther Gray 8000, Emily Sears 11,000, Meteorite 7000, Madeline 9100, Eva Avina 5500, Massassit 12,000, Pearl 3500 and the Thomas Brundage 18,000.

## RHODE ISLAND BAPTIST MEETING

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The eighty-sixth annual meeting of the Rhode Island State Baptist convention will be held at the First Baptist church, this city, on Oct. 10. The convention will be preceded by a meeting of the educational society in that church on Oct. 9. Among the delegates who have been appointed to represent that church are: Rev. H. M. King, Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University; Rev. N. J. Wheeler, Rev. G. Allegri, Deacons Elisha Park, W. C. Greene, A. E. Wood, D. W. Hoyt.

that it will never be made the subject of political discussion. Men differ radically as to the economical wisdom of a protective tariff, or a tariff for revenue only, and that must always be the subject of political discussion. But there is a means of taking the ascertainment of the ways and means committee, which is necessarily hurried in its inquiries and necessarily lacking in thoroughness and the temper necessary to reach the most impartial conclusions.

Schedule K is the most complicated schedule in the whole range of schedules. Schedule I, a textile schedule, is, except for the difficulty connected with the raw material in schedule K, equally troublesome and complicated and hard to understand. When those reports shall have been submitted, showing the difference in the cost of production abroad and in this country of textile fabrics, and giving a basis upon which a proper reduction can be made in either schedule, it will be my duty and my pleasure to recommend to Congress such a reduction.

The tariff board has been referred to sometimes as a board of experts on the tariff. This is hardly a correct description. It would be impossible to secure a board all the members of which had expert knowledge upon all the subjects of the tariff, for the 14 or 15 schedules are very broad in their scope and include much of what is manufactured or produced in the world. Indeed, it is by means clear that it would be of advantage to have in the board itself men who are experts upon the making and sale of particular articles mentioned in the tariff.

I do not contend that the tariff can be taken out of politics, in the sense

## BORDEN BEGINS WORK ON NEW CANADIAN CABINET

OTTAWA, Ont.—Robert L. Borden, the coming premier, who arrived in Ottawa on Sunday, began the work of organizing the new government today.

Earl Grey, the Governor-General, is considering the postponement of his departure until after Oct. 4, so that the Borden government may be fully organized before the arrival of the new Governor-General, the Duke of Connaught, on Oct. 14.

Had it not been Sunday Mr. Borden would have received an ovation upon his arrival, but the public celebration of his victory has been deferred until Tuesday. Mr. Borden drove at once to his home in Wurtemburg street.

Mr. Borden will be called upon to give

early consideration to several requests for tariff increases. The woolen manufacturers, who considered themselves insufficiently protected from British competition by the existing duty of 30 per cent, are anxious that the tariff be increased to 80 per cent.

The resignation of S. N. Parent, chairman of national transcontinental railway commission, is expected at an early date. Mr. Parent was formerly Liberal prime minister of Quebec.

Lord Strathcona, Canadian high commissioner at London, is expected in Ottawa next week. He signified to Sir Wilfrid Laurier last summer his intention of soon relinquishing his position. If he does the appointment of his successor will be made by the Borden government.

## FRENCH WARSHIP DESTROYED WITH 300 OF HER CREW

(Continued from page one)

men was 793, including officers. Her sister ships were Democratic, Verite, Justice, Republique and Patrie.

PARIS—The minister of marine and his assistants took immediate steps to aid the families of the victims and determine the responsibility for the explosion. There is a concerted demand to have the entire naval system thoroughly investigated, experts declaring the higher officers of the navy unfit to command and the personnel of the rank and file very low.

"We shall rely on the reports of our inspectors in this as in all similar cases," said General Whitney. "If they should report any conditions that are a violation of the law, we would, of course, submit them at once to a judge of the court for action. But we have had no occasion to do so, down to the present."

Following investigations said to have been made by labor leaders it is reported that women work as coremakers in the B. F. Sturtevant blower works at Readville, in the Walworth Manufacturing Company of this city and the Blake & Knowles pump works in East Cambridge. The first named company today said that any one is welcome to investigate the methods employed at their factory. Governor Foss, who is treasurer of the company, says:

"We have not spared any arrangement which might improve the conditions under which our women work. Every sanitary and hygienic principle is enforced in our works. Great fans are at work constantly and the women coremakers' section is placed under and practically surrounded by a free opening and closing glass apparatus, so that they receive the full benefit of the outside air."

"We have employed at times as many as 50 women in the works, some of them in the electrical department and others in core-making."

At the treasurer's office of the Walworth Manufacturing Company it is said

today that the company has no apologies to make as to the conditions there. Everything is done for the comfort and convenience of the women employed, one of the officials in the office said. The reason that women instead of men are engaged to work as coremakers is the same as elsewhere, he said, namely, that they are willing to work for less money than the men. The treasurer is out of town for a few days, and until his return, it is said, no steps will be taken by the company to go further into the question.

## EXPORTERS TALK FOREIGN TRADE AT CONVENTION

NEW YORK—The French Liberte was one of three warships anchored in the North river during the Hudson Fulton celebration two years ago.

The Liberte's turrets weighed 700 tons

but were so responsive to their electrical machine that one man with a lever could spin them like a top. The big warship was 439 feet long, 79½ beam, with a normal draught of 28 feet.

The widening of Pleasant street was

deemed an urgent necessity as far back as 1895, when steps were taken by the business men to bring the matter before the city government.

## BRITAIN'S NAVAL AIRSHIP BREAKS ACROSS MIDDLE

LONDON—Britain's latest naval airship, accepted by the admiralty Friday night broke in the center at Barrow Sunday morning as it was being taken out of its shed. The crew swam ashore when the airship dropped in Cavendish dock.

The extreme length is 512 feet with an extreme diameter of 48 feet.

The dirigible is of the rigid type, with blunt nose, tapering to a pointed stern. A feature of the construction is the provision for separate gondolas for the engines. The framework contains 18 gas bags, filled with hydrogen.

The outer covering of the upper half

of the dirigible consists of silk with spe-

cial waterproof dressing, with aluminum

dust sprinkled over it. The lower half

is made of yellow silk with the same wa-

terproof material.

## UNDERSTANDING OVER MOROCCO IS NOW LOOKED FOR

PARIS—A complete understanding on the first portion of the Moroccan negotiations is expected to come quickly. The supposed Franco-German agreement on Morocco cannot be definitely regarded as an accomplished fact until it is known how Herr von Kiderlen-Waecher, the German minister of foreign affairs, receives the newly revised French text.

The second part of the negotiations, which concerns the Congo, will be begun very shortly. During the negotiations France and Germany will take all necessary steps to secure the acceptance by the powers of the new situation in Morocco resulting from the agreement.

difficulties except possibly in the case of Spain.

## VETERANS MEET AT SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The forty-ninth reunion of the forty-sixth Massachusetts regiment, infantry, is being held today in Memorial hall. The semi-centennial of the regiment, will be observed next year. Capt. William G. Leonard of company I, who enlisted in Wilbraham, came from California to attend.

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## ANCESTS ATTENDING MUSTER AT THE HOME OF COLONEL BENTON

(Continued from page one)

150 feet long, which had been prepared for the purpose.

While the members of the artillery company, 80 troopers of company H and a detail from Watertown arsenal were unloading one of these ships, carrying over 7000 tons, in not over 10 hours. At our Everett terminal we can now discharge two of these boats at one time and our record for unloading one of them is seven hours and 40 minutes made March 30, 1911.

Company H of the fifth regiment, Captain Latinier commanding, has been on guard at the Benton estate since yesterday afternoon. This company attended to the work of preparing the camp, pitching the tents and erecting the cooking department. In the afternoon a selection played by the Salem Cadet Band was the march, "St. Bernard," dedicated to Colonel Benton.

A silver piece was presented to Colonel Benton. The gift was prepared by a firm of Boston jewelers and is inscribed as follows: "Presented to Col. Everett C. Benton, commander, by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts at their muster at Belmont."

## SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

## Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

## Boston

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BARRY, BROWN & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston.—Requisites intended by the person of the office or in the home may be found at the BLANK BOOK CORNER. Phone Richmond 1492.

## ACTIVE SHOEING

ACTIVE SHOEING—By our new process of shoe making we make the feet fit. SMALL 383 Boylston st., Boston.

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ANDIRONS. Kitchen Furnishings. B. F. MACY, formerly of F. A. Walker & Co., 310 Boylston st. Tel. B. 3608.

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JOHN H. TEARLE—Painting, designing and illuminating; books and cards; seal markers, etc. Catalogue free. 420 Boylston st., Boston.

## ART-(FLORENTINE)

O. CUSUMANO, Importer of Florentine Specialties. 292 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON.

## ARTISTS' MATERIALS

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES. Kindergarten Goods, Souvenir Post Cards, Albums. MRS. J. C. WHITE'S, 19 Bromfield st.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTING AUTOMOBILE PAINT—"shops of quality are few; this is one C. N. CURRIER, 130 Brookside ave., Jamaica Plain.

AWNINGS, TENTS AND WINDOW SHADES W. H. McLELLAN CO., 12 Canal st., Boston—Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.

## BIBLES

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield st., mail address 12 Bowditch st., Boston.—Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue S.

## BRASS CRAFT

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass. Intrusively interesting. Send for catalogue.

## BRUSH SHOPS

G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange st., off State st.—Brushes, Dusters and Brooms. Sponges and Chamomile Skins.

## CARBON PAPER AND TYPEWRITER RIBBONS

O. S. C. Brand Carbon and Ribbons. OFFICE SPECIALTY CO., 170 Summer st., Boston. Agents Edison Business Photographs.

## CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass.—Best cameras. Very fine developing and printing.

## CARPET CLEANING

STEAM, SCOURING, HAND OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWETT CLEANSING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

## CLOTHING—WET WEATHER

RAIN COATS—AUTO COATS. Reliable merchandise for every specific use—Men's, Women's, Boys', Girls'. FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 103 Summer st., Boston.

## CORSET MAKERS

CUSTOM CORSETS AND ACCESSORIES; also stylish ready-to-wear corsets. MISS S. A. STEYR, 149 Tremont st., Boston.

## CUSTOM CORSETS

CLAFF CUSTOM CORSETS—La Moderne Corset. Ready to wear. LEONARD CLAFF, 100 Boylston st., 402 Tremont st., Boston.

LA PATRICIA CUSTOM CORSET. "HELMONA," ready-to-wear corsets. MADAM SARA, Corsette, 120 Boylston st., Boston.

MRS. GEORGE STOWE, 580 Commonwealth ave.—Perfect lines guaranteed. Fittings by appointment. B. B. 5134-L.

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SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER; satisfaction guaranteed. AMOS F. CHASE, 621 Washington st., Boston.

## CUTLERY

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston—Best American, English and German makers.

## DIAMOND CUTTERS

HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for diamonds. RUSSELL & SIME, formerly with Tiffany & Co., 373 Washington st.

## DOORS AND WINDOWS

E. A. CAUCASIAN AND POPE CO., 2 Sudbury st., Boston. Doors, Windows and Screens. Specialty, Fir Doors. Tel. Haymarket 1288.

## FRENCH PATTERNS

FRENCH PATTERN CO.—Suits and Dress Patterns cut to measure. Waist Patterns \$1.00. 41 West st., Boston.

## FLORISTS

ARNOLD & PETROS, 400 Boylston st., Potted plants and cut flowers in season. Freshest blooms only. Phone.

## FURNITURE

MACEY BOOKCASES and LIBRARY FURNITURE. MACEY-STETSON-MORRIS CO., 49 Franklin st., Boston.

## FURRIERS

W. DAVIDSON, Custom Furrier—Repairing, remodeling and redeyning. 175 Tremont st. Phone Oxford 1900 M.

## GARMENTS FOR LADIES

CHAS. H. HURWITCH, 31 West St. Specially Designed Garments for Ladies.

## GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES

HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston. Lamps, shades, Candlesticks and Candle Shades. Fixtures refinished and repaired.

## GROCERS

YOU GET QUALITY AT COBB, ALDRICH & CO., 726 Washington st. Forty-six years in this store.

## HAIR-DRESSING

MRS. CARRIE W. BROWN, Shampooing, Hairdressing, Manicure and Pedicure. Tel. Oxf. 4469. M. 2 Park sq., room 67-68.

## HAT WORK

COMBINGS made into braids and puffs. Mail orders given prompt attention. MISS MARY, 211 Tremont st., Room 31.

## HARDWARE

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 SUMMER ST., BOSTON—BUILDERS' AND GENERAL HARDWARE.

## HATTERS

WM. R. HAND, PRACTICAL HATTER, 10 Avery st., few doors south of Adams Hotel—soft, stiff, straight, stiff and pliable hats cleaned, blocked and retrimmed; hats banded and bound while you wait. 50c.

## JEWELRY, ETC.

T. FRANK BELL, Established 1882; Gold, Jewelry, fans, combs, Jewelry, watch, umbrella repairing. 9 Temple pl., Boston.

## LINDGREEN, Expert Watchmaker.

High-grade adjusting. Repairing. 29 Devonshire st., Boston.

## E. P. SAWTELLE, 42 Huntington ave.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks; high grade repairing and adjusting.

## KNIT UNDERWEAR AND UNION SUITS

"CARTER'S UNDERWEAR, PLEASE," Needham Heights, Mass.

## LADIES' FURNISHINGS

HER MAJESTY'S CORSET SALE, Style 1911, \$3 quality for \$1.50. Style 101, \$2 quality only \$1.00. L. HIRSH, 250 Huntington ave.

## LADIES' SAMPLE SHOE SHOP CO.

496 WASHINGTON ST. AND 7 TEMPLE PL.—Finest shoes \$2.50, regular \$3.50 and \$4. shoes. Both stores open one flight. Careful attention to mail orders.

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YARDLEY BRONZE CO., 100 Boylston st., Boston. Fixtures and table lamps of original design and finest workmanship.

## LUNCH ROOMS

THE SUMMIT LUNCHEON, 19 TEMPLE PLACE, Home Cooking. Prompt Service. 11 to 3.

## LUNCHÉON AND CATERING

MCDONALD-WEBER CO., 156 Tremont Street, Boston. Order Dept., Oxford 433.

## MARKETS

PORTER'S MARKET—Highest grade provisions at reasonable prices. Free delivery. 149-151 Summer st. Phone Ox. 1866.

## MEN'S WEAR

COLOMBO SHIRT CO.—Men's Furnishings. Hats, 232 Mass. ave., 455 Columbus ave., 28 Huntington ave.

## MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

CARL FISCHER'S, 380 Boylston st. Piano, Violin and Cornet Parts. Special catalogs free to any address.

## NAPHTHA CLEANSING

RUGS, CARPETS, FURNITURE and Bedding completely cleansed and renewed by heated naptha. ADAMS & SWETT CLEANSING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070 and 1071.

## ORIENTAL RUGS

A. U. FILLEY & CO., Inc., 407 Boylston st., Boston. Fifth Ave., New York. Exclusive and expert dealers. Every rug guaranteed in writing. Prices reasonable.

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M. A. CARDER, PLUMBING, STEAM and Gas Fitting, 63 Norway st., Boston. Tel. 5080 B. B.

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ARMENIAN RUG REVIVING WORKS. Careful work at moderate price. Tel. Oxford 3023.

## ORIENTAL RUG REVIVING WORKS

"THE PICTURE SHOP," 65 Bromfield st., Boston. High grade Pictures and Framing. Gifts for all occasions.

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W. J. GARDNER COMPANY, 208 Boylston st., Boston. Carefully selected stock of fine pictures, mirrors and frames.

## PICTURES AND FRAMES

C. P. TRICKY, Pianos and Player Pianos, 120 Boylston st., second floor. Good Pianos; Low Prices and a Square Deal.

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BERSEY'S CREAM, A GOOD RAZOR AND GOOD BRUSH give you a good shave.

## CENTRAL SQ. HARDWARE CO.

## COAL AND WOOD

COLEMAN BROS., 450 Mass. ave., Cambridge.—Best grades of Anthracite Coal, Spool Wood and Birch Edgings. Phone.

## FLORIST

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THE HILL COMPANY, Geo. F. Andrews, Mgr., 254 Union St.—Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware. Dependable Xmas gifts.

## RESTAURANTS

HUNT'S LUNCH—LYNN, MASS., 18 Central Sq., 170 Broad St.

## SHOE STORE

LA FRANCE FLEXIBLE GOODYEAR WELTED SHOES, MARY'S, 26 Market st., Boston. HOGKINS SHOE STORE, 26 Market st., J. C. Palmer, Mgr. Phone.

## SOFT AND HARD COAL

GILBERT N. WARE, Malden sq.—Special agent for Rice & Hutchins shoes and Goodyear Grove Rubbers.

## COAL, COKE AND WOOD

J. H. ROBINSON COMPANY, 42 Eastern Ave., Medford. M. H. ROBINSON, 91 Main. Delivered in Malden, Medford, Everett and Melrose. W. A. TUCKER, Mgr.

## GENERAL DRY GOODS

WE CARRY ONLY RELIABLE UP-TO-DATE DRY GOODS. KELLEY'S MILL REMNANT STORE, Odd Fellows Temple.

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WERE IT POSSIBLE to make a better flour REGENT FLOUR would be made better. COBE BATES & YERXA, 74 Pleasant st.

## Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. R. KUHN COMPANY, in the Rittenhouse, Caterers, Weddings a specialty. Write for catalogue and estimate. Highland ave., near Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## CHINA AND GLASSWARE

HAMILTON & CLARK CO., Table China, Glassware, Service and Entree Plates. Rockwood Pottery, 208 Oliver ave.

## DEPARTMENT STORES

McCREERY & CO., DRY GOODS, Wood st. at Sixth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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JOHN M. ROBERTS & SON CO., Diamonds direct from the cutters. 435-437 Market st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

## MILLINERY

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SAMUEL RITCHIE DECORATING CO., Draperies, Painting and Papering. 120 5th ave., Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## WOMEN'S TOGGERY SHOP

EXCLUSIVE GOWNS AND BLOUSES. Ready made and to order. ELIZABETH STORK, Keenan bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

## Spokane, Wash.

WEIN'S CLOTHING HOUSE, THAT CLASSY CLOTHES SHOP, 331 RIVERSIDE AVE., SPOKANE, WASH.

## WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

## REAL ESTATE

The chiffon cloths, broadcloths and soft silks that hold such a prominent place in the fashions for the coming season are to be seen in large variety at the opening of Beattie & McGuire at 29 Temple place, over Emerson's. The vivid shades of last year have given place to the softer toning, and few bright colors are to be found among them. Blacks, browns, blues, whites and the shades of amethyst lead. The names have long been familiar, but the deep shadings and delicate tonings of many of them are new. "Twine" is one of the new shades. In combination with blue, brown or black it is very effective. There are new weaves as well as new colors, and the same color repeated in the different weaves and fabrics seems as many different shades. For a person who loves color it is a treat to see a display of this kind.

Silk petticoats are made up in many designs and orders are taken for any material or color that may be desired by individual taste, and made to measure. At this store a feature is made of the prices, which are lower than those asked for the same class of goods in other establishments.

—oo—

Furs and fine furs is the burden of the story that is told, and retold, and told once again, when the subject of the styles of winter garments for the street is broached. As furs have been used somewhat more than usual in the last year or two, appreciation of them has grown, and so the one who was content with something of medium quality in 1910 will have nothing but the best in 1911, and the one who was satisfied with that which was inferior as long as it was fur has advanced to the medium grade. As never before furs are to be used for evening coats. Luxurious affairs they are, fit for a princess. A number of them are to be seen in the fur department of the Jordan Marsh Company. The department has been enlarged and improved over previous years and is now showing the most expensive assortment of fine furs that has ever been assembled by this firm.

Automobile coats are quite a contrast to the evening garments as they are intended for hard wear, but they are good style and have new devices to secure the comfort of the wearer.

Fur sets show a number of new ideas. For these the long-haired furs are most used, black fox, white fox, lynx, skunk and raccoon.

An important thing in buying furs is to get them of some dependable firm. This the Jordan Marsh Company stands as being and lays emphasis on representing their furs for exactly what they are.

—oo—

Handsome curtains of real hand-made French lace are to be had at Chandler & Co.'s on Tremont street at prices that have been cut far below the usual figures, affording an opportunity for purchase that is unusual. Among them are lace Arabian with wide scroll edges and medallion corners, some in combination with Marie Antoinette work. Renaissance and cluny, Marie Antoinette and real filet laces combined with cluny are some of the others. They are handsome curtains, every one of them, made on the best cable nets—such curtains as need fine surroundings.

Practically one half the entire stock of curtains has been reduced, so it is possible to get draperies appropriate for more simple furnishings at correspondingly low prices. This is true of drapery materials, also. Both the plain and figured art silks and madras, swiss muslin, fancy cretonnes, Texas prints, cotton damasks, poplins, serins and other fabrics that are in favor for room ornamentation have been greatly reduced.

Two cases of "mill-runs" or "seconds" handkerchiefs from Belfast, Ireland, give to each man and woman who cares to take advantage of it an opportunity to lay in a supply of good handkerchiefs for a little money. These handkerchiefs are every bit as good as those of higher price, but they have a slight defect such as a stain from the machinery, or a thread that is a trifle too large in spots—defects that cause them to fall below the standard—therefore, they are sold at a lesser price. Both men's and women's handker-

chiefs are in the lot. They are of the cheaper and medium qualities.

—oo—

Beautiful, fine broadcloths imported from Germany and Austria are being sold at a special price at the store of L. P. Hollander & Co. They include most of the popular shades, but among them are no navy or black. They are just the thing for handsome tailored suits and strict toilettes, reception gowns or dress wraps for afternoon and evenings. Their luster is exceptionally high and they are spot proof.

To make up for the lack of black in the broadcloths some reductions have been made in fine black faille and fine corded bengaline crepes, and rich handloom imported black satin. The last has the correct dull luster. Black is always good style and combined with the bright colors that it is today seems as gay and cheery looking as anything that could be found. For those who prefer colors, are satin meteors and crepe de chines in street and evening shades.

—oo—

The glossy braids and crumpled curls of the little girls as they skip through the streets and flash in and out of the house are a pleasant thing to see, and the ribbons that adorn them make gay any spot where they may be. Ribbons are a great addition and are the pride of a schoolgirl's heart, but they must be crisp and perky or her spirits drop. For the broad hair bows now so much worn the "Ideal Hairbow" ribbons carried by the Houghton & Dutton Company are excellent. They are five and five and a half inch taftas in cardinal, pink, mal, violet, old rose, black, white, blue, etc.

Scotch plaid ribbons also make pretty hair bows and are shown in variety. Dresden ribbons are particularly pretty, with some frocks and are shown with white, pink and blue grounds.

Another thing which school girls like is the velvet bag with long silk cord handle. The handles are new and the girls all want them.

—oo—

So much is said about Oriental rugs, the average person is liable to overlook the quality and beauty of the modern domestic rug, yet they are used more and more by persons of discriminating taste. They have many qualities to recommend them and often are preferred for effect and beauty to any other. The estate of Mrs. Charles H. Joy of Boston, located near the Groton school, Groton, Mass., has just passed into the hands of William Amory Gardner of that place. The estate contains 85 acres of land sloping to the Nashua river and commanding a fine view of the foot hills of the White mountains. The house is of colonial architecture and contains about 25 rooms. There is a farmer's cottage, stable and various other out buildings on the estate. Terms of sale private. Hayes & Welch, 112 Water street, were the brokers.

ESTATE SOLD AT GROTON

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SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Annie Hickman to Nora T. Higginson, Beacon st.; q. \$1.

William D. B. Mead to Jacob Tarpin, Franklin st.; q. \$1.

Mr. & C. Clancy et al. to Patrick Cannon, Endicott and Thacher sts. and Thacher et c. \$1.

Fernando P. Belchacqua to Ciriano-Bavillaque et al., Henneman st. and Goodridge Alley; w. \$2500.

Fernando C. Gale to Nellie Holbrook, Myrtle st. q. \$1.

George T. Moore to Nellie Holbrook, Myrtle st. q. \$1.

John Peak et al. est. to William H. Holloway, Jr., Friend st. 2, Washington and Union Park; q. \$1.

William H. Holloway est. to Emma F. Holloway, Friend st. 2, p. d. \$2000.

Dora B. Lazarus to William H. Clarke, Poplar st. q. \$1.

ROXBURY

Union Institution for Savings, mtgce., to Hannah A. Ruddy, Eighth st.; d. \$1100.

Hannah A. Ruddy to Union Institution for Savings, Eighth st.; q. \$1.

John Peak et al. est. to Ellen J. Hagerty, Elmwood st.; q. \$1.

Margaret A. O'Brien to Mary A. Driscoll et al., w. \$1000.

John Peak et al. est. to Ellen J. Hagerty, Elmwood st.; q. \$1.

JOSEPH CLARKE

Harvard Sq. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

REAL ESTATE—ARKANSAS

Valuable Peach Orchard

For sale in the famous Ozark fruit belt, Arkansas, a choice seat and railway shipping station, 10 miles from the city of Little Rock, containing 70 acres of land, bearing 9000 trees; also 200 cherry trees and 15 apple trees, the best orchard in the state. The orchard is well established and will bear a large crop next year. One full crop of this orchard would pay \$18,000 to \$20,000. Price \$10,000. A remarkable buy. For full particulars address O. W. Moulton.

EAST BOSTON

Raffaele di Benedetto to Pasquale Pistello et ux. Webster st.; w. \$1.

Thomas Trainer to Helen I. Hagerty, Elmwood st.; q. \$1.

A. Budwig Badley et al. to Jane M. Oline, Meridian st.; q. \$1.

ROXBURY

Gerald G. E. Street, commr., to William H. Minot as tr., w. \$1000.

Charles F. Irvine et al. to Annie L. Devine, Heath st.; w. \$1.

Wilhelmina Dallow to Fred Immar, Wyman st.; q. \$1.

Wilhelmina Dallow to Fred Immar, Wyman st.; q. \$1.

Helen B. Brooks to Florence R. Brooks, Hinsdale and Brookline st.; 2 lots; q. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

Securities Real Estate Trust to Catherine M. Houston, Center st.; d. \$1.

Willard P. Whitemore to Jarvis H. West, Murray Hill rd.; d. \$1.

William D. Henderson to Matilda B. Piper, Baker st. and Baker pl.; w. \$1.

Albert H. Holland to Albert P. Crocker, Amherst st.; w. \$1.

William P. Whitemore, tr., to Ada Dulfe, Bailey rd.; d. \$1.

Charles A. Lourier to Benjamin A. Collier, Shattuck st.; q. \$1.

Frederick P. Cobleigh to Eli J. Hurten, same; q. \$1.

DORCHESTER

Robert Campbell to Columbus W. Whitmore, Bernard st.; q. \$1.

Amelia E. Seaman to Carl E. Dahl et ux., Conduit st.; q. \$1.

Josephine H. Ringrose to Ellen A. Kiley, Canfield st.; q. \$1.

Ashmont and Adams Real Estate Trust to John T. Watson, Ashmont st. and Louis ter.; d. \$1.

William W. Sherman to Edward H. Scott, Mount st.; q. \$1.

Elmer M. Horn to Marion A. Wett, Sydney st.; w. \$1.

Robert H. Ford to Gustaf A. Peterson et al., near Dorchester ave.; q. \$1.

WEST HOPKINTON

Robert et al. to Catherine Kelley, Pender st.; q. \$1.

Wellington Holbrook et al., tms.; to Deborah Cohen, Colorado st.; d. \$1.

Harry H. Davis to Albert F. Elwell, Colorado st.; lots; q. \$1.

Carrie W. Creighton to Maude E. Taylor, Tonawanda st.; w. \$1.

Margaret E. Deegan to Amelio Pletto, Mill Street and Everett st.; q. \$1.

Amelio Pletto to Jerry Cardillo, Mill st.; q. \$1.

Jerry Cardillo to Alice G. Carr, Mill st.; q. \$1.

Alice G. Carr to Jerry Cardillo et al.; q. \$1.

Carlton Strelak to Teresa H. Healey et al., Tuttle st.; w. \$1.

BRIGHTON

Anna V. Tobin, mtgce., to John J. Lane, Hinsdale st.; d. \$1000.

John J. Lane to Anna V. Tobin, Hinsdale st.; q. \$1.

John A. Hatch to Margery H. Doyle, Brooks st.; q. \$1.

Joseph B. Krauser to Maude H. Bodman, Cambridge st. and Hollis and Denton rds.; 4 lots; q. \$1.

CHARLESTOWN

Ella C. Davis to Ellen F. Crowley, Elm st.; q. \$1.

REVERE

Lizzie E. Jones to Mary A. Billieff, Henry st.; q. \$1.

Same to Mary E. McMahon, same; q. \$1.

Same to William K. Hallowell, same; q. \$1.

Same to Annie E. Burton, same; q. \$1.

Same to Frank Morgan, Henry st. and Dolphin ave.; q. \$1.

John H. Stoer et al., trs.; to Joseph Hart, Van st.; q. \$1.

CHELSEA

Henry A. Rosengard to Anna Conniff, Broadway st.; q. \$1.

Joseph Nichols, as exec. to Samuel Maitland et al., Grove st. and A. et. w. \$1.

Annie Rogovin to Samuel Saltzman et al., Grove st. and A. et. w. \$1.

Assistant Naval Constructor J. Reed, Jr., detached duty as assistant to the naval attaché, Rio de Janeiro, Argentine

REVIEW

Miss Santiago, Chile; to Philadelphia, Pa., and wait orders.

Navy Notes

The Peoria, now at Guantanamo bay, Cuba, has been ordered to proceed to the navy yard, Charleston, S. C., for repairs.

The Utes, now at Norfolk, Va., has been ordered to proceed to the naval station, Guantanamo bay, Cuba, for duty at that station.

These officers have been selected for instruction at the school of marine engineering at Annapolis, the term to commence Oct. 2 and continue two years; Lieutenants S. A. K. Atkins, E. G. Oberlin, O. H. Oakley, L. P. Davis and I. C. Shute, and Ensigns R. E. Gillmore, C. A. Jones, R. A. Strait, M. A. Libby and H. W. Boynton. The course followed at the school during the last session was not satisfactory that no changes will be made in it and no changes will be made in the personnel of the school for the next term.

Lieut. W. H. Lassing, detached duty in charge navy recruiting station, Cincinnati, O.

Lieut. D. T. Ghent, detached duty in charge navy recruiting station, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; to duty in charge navy recruiting station, Indianapolis, Ind.

Lieut. C. Bean, detached duty navy recruiting station, Cincinnati, O., to duty the Cincinnati as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. C. H. Bullock, detached duty in charge navy recruiting station, Indianapolis, Ind.; to duty the Hannibal as executive and navigator.

Lieut. W. P. Gaddis to duty in charge navy recruiting station, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Surgeon W. M. Wheeler, detached duty navy recruiting station, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

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TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

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are inserted free and persons inter-  
ested must exercise discretion in all  
correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—MALE

A FEW GOOD WEAVERS wanted on my shop—apply MILLAR & WOLFER, Cottenham, James & H. E. WILSON, Pittsfield, Mass. 25

A YOUNG MAN wanted (student) to take care of furnace with other light work, in exchange for board and room, for late fall and winter; highest references required; clean room; reliable. Address: P. K. Keene, 172 Tremont st., Boston. 25

Arthur C. Landry, 59 Charles st., Jennie Marzynski, 103 Elliot st., 25

Claus A. Ochs & Co., 175 Washington st., Boston. 25

Minard & Thompson, 587 Tremont st., East Boston. 25

H. L. Buswell, 102 Saratoga st., Boston. 25

A. C. Cawthon, 312 Meridian st., Richard Nichols, 103 Franklin st., Miss J. Anne Taylor, 279 Meridian st., South Boston. 25

Howard Frisher, 103 Dorchester st., T. A. Kenney, 70 West Broadway, S. D. James, 309 West Broadway, Allston. 25

J. W. Dunn, 30 Franklin st., Amesbury. 25

Howes & Allen, 14 Main st., Andover. 25

O. P. Chase, 1 Arlington st., Atleboro. 25

L. H. Cooper, 1 Ayer. 25

Sherwin & Co., Beverly. 25

Beverly News Company, Brighton. 25

E. F. Perry, 338 Washington st., Brookline. 25

W. D. Palmer, 239 Washington st., Brockton. 25

George E. Brosius, 55 Main st., Cambridge. 25

F. L. Buene, 565 Massachusetts ave., Canton. 25

George B. Lewis, Chelsea. 25

Jas. Blanchard, 128 Winnisimmet st., Smith Brothers, 106 Broadway. 25

William Corrigan, Washington ave., Danvers News Agency. 25

EAST CAMBRIDGE. 25

D. B. Shaughnessy, 278 Cambridge st., NORTH CAMBRIDGE. 25

James W. Hunt, 2074 Mass. ave., Cambridge. 25

S. A. Wilson, 5 Main st., DORCHESTER. 25

B. H. Hunt, 146 Dorchester ave., Charles A. O'Neil, 10 Bowdoin st., Everett. 25

M. B. French, 434 Broadway, J. H. MacDonald, Glendale square. 25

FALL RIVER, newsdealer, 41 So. Main. 25

FALKNER. 25

L. M. Hartman, 11 Pittsburg, Pittsburgh. 25

Lewis O. West, Broad st., FRANKLIN. 25

J. W. Bachelder, 1 Forest Hills. 25

C. G. Ochs, 8 Hyde Park ave., Gloucester. 25

Frank M. Shurtleff, 114 Main st., HAVERHILL. 25

William E. How, 27 Washington sq., HEDDERSDELL. 25

Charles G. Farrelly Co., 23 Main st., JAMAICA PLAIN. 25

Barrett & Cannon, 114 South st., P. F. Dresser, 731 Center st., LAWRENCE. 25

James L. Fox, 20 Franklin st., LEOMINSTER. 25

LOWELL. 25

G. C. Prince & Co., Merrimac st., Lowell. 25

B. N. Breed, 33 Market square. 25

F. W. Newhall, Lewis, cor. Breed st., MALDEN. 25

P. L. Russell, 100 Marlboro st., H. W. Sherburne (B. & M. R. R.) MANCHESTER. 25

L. W. Floyd, 100 Bedford st., NEW BEDFORD. 25

W. C. Morse, 49 Washington st., Frank H. Peck, 334 Riverside ave., MEDFORD HILLSIDE. 25

Frank B. Gilman, 233 Boston ave., WEST BOSTON. 25

N. E. Wilbur, 47 High st., MELROSE. 25

George L. Lawrence, NEEDHAM. 25

Virgil Rowe, NEW BEDFORD. 25

G. L. Briggs, 105 Purchase st., NEWBURYPORT. 25

Fowles News Company, 17 State st., ROCKLAND. 25

A. S. Peterson, ROSLINDALE. 25

W. W. Davis, 10 Parker st., PLYMOUTH. 25

Charles A. Smith, QUINCY. 25

L. A. Chapin, READING. 25

M. F. Charles, ROXBURY. 25

R. Allison, 435B Warren st., Benjamin De Young, 374 Blue Hill ave., A. P. Williams, 99 Warren st., W. E. Robbins, 3107 Washington st., W. E. Robbins, Union square. 25

A. F. Goldsmith & Co., 4 Barton sq., SOMERVILLE. 25

G. T. Bailey, 215 Pearl st., Winter Hill. 25

H. W. Leach, 365 Somerville ave., SOUTH FRAMINGHAM. 25

J. F. Eber, SPRINGFIELD. 25

G. H. Miner & Co., STONEHAM. 25

THE NEWTONS. 25

G. F. Briggs, 273 Wash st., Newton. 25

John C. Gilliland, 214 Center st., New- 25

H. L. Stacey, P. O. bldg., W. Newton. 25

A. V. Harrington, Coles block, 363 Center st., Newton. 25

T. A. Eustis, 221 Washington st., New- 25

Charles H. Stacey, West Newton. 25

WATKIN. 25

E. S. Ball, 600 Moody st., W. N. Towne, 255 Moody st., Waverley. 25

W. J. Kewen, 18 Church st., L. H. Steele, 11 College ave., WEYMOUTH. 25

C. H. Smith, WINCHESTER. 25

A. W. Root, WOBURN. 25

W. E. Parker, WOBURN. 25

F. A. Easton, Concourse, corner Main and Pleasant sts., CONNECTICUT. 25

BRIDGEPORT News Company, 248-250 Middle st., NEW HAVEN. 25

The Connecticut News Company, 204-206 State st., NEW HAMPSHIRE. 25

MAINE. 25

BANGOR—O. C. Bean, BATH—L. B. Sweet & Co. 25

LEWISTON. 25

N. D. Estes, 80 Lisbon st., POBLAND. 25

J. W. Peterson, 177 Middle st., NEW HAMPSHIRE. 25

NEW HAMPSHIRE. 25

W. C. Gibson, 10 North Main st., Eugene Sullivan & Co., 10 North Main st., MANCHESTER. 25

MANCHESTER. 25

L. T. Mead (The News Company), 12 Hanover st., NEW YORK. 25

NASHUA—Spaulding & Trow. 25

PORTSMOUTH. 25

Portsmouth News Agency, 21 CONGRESS. 25

RHODE ISLAND. 25

WESTERLY—A. N. Nash. 25

VERMONT. 25

NEWPORT. 25

C. F. Bigelow, Bigelow's Pharmacy. 25

Randall & Whitcomb, 27 Main st., Boston. 25

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

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ARTHUR C. LANDRY, 59 Charles st., Jennie Marzynski, 103 Elliot st., 25

Claus A. Ochs & Co., 175 Washington st., Boston. 25

MINARD & THOMPSON, 307 Tremont st., Harrison. 25

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STEFANO BADAL, 1 Atlantic ave., Barney Brown, 368 Cambridge st., A. F. Holt, 675 Shawmut ave., G. A. Harvey, 476 Columbus ave., P. K. Keene, 172 Tremont st., Arthur C. Landry, 59 Charles st., Jennie Marzynski, 103 Elliot st., Claus A. Ochs & Co., 175 Washington st., Minard & Thompson, 307 Tremont st., Harrison. 25

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

A COOK would like a situation in a small family; also do housework; best of references. DELIA GATELY, 43 Middlesex st., Boston. 29

A COLORED WOMAN position taken; room or apartment; good or worse. A. NELSON, 1 Dilworth st., Boston. 29

ASSISTANT—Young girl (15) wishes position in Brooklyn as nursery maid or assistant in light housework. MARION DE MORTIERE, 554 Sherman ave., Boston. 29

ATTENDANT—HOUSEKEEPER desires position; older person preferred. MISS ABIGAIL S. CHASE, 337 Warren st., Roxbury. Mass. 29

ATTENDANT—Position wanted as attendant in private family by young lady having one year's institution training. Address GRACE M. ALLEN, 153 Webster ave., Cambridge, Mass. 29

ATTENDANT—Trained and experienced maid; good position. MRS. J. R. MILLER, 30 Irving st., Worcester, Mass. Tel. 2903-1. 30

BOOKKEEPER—Desires position; young lady with over 6 years experience, and who also understands stenography. MISS L. K., 111 State St., Boston. 29

CASHIER BOOKKEEPER—(Age 16) years experienced; 2 years in last position; desires employment. MATTIE E. FLOWER, 14 Gilman ter., East Somerville, Mass. 29

CASHIER—Young lady (18), high school graduate, desires position as cashier or bookkeeper; inexperienced but capable. DOROTHY E. DAWES, 26 Arlington st., Arlington, Mass. 29

CHAMBER AND SERVING OR SECOND WORK—Wanted by neat, capable, young woman; good references. Apply to MCGREHAN EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 129 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston. 29

CLERICAL—A young lady with some experience in bookkeeping would like a position. Address C. E. ELLIS, 17 River st., East Dedham, Mass. 29

CLERICAL position wanted by young lady experienced in bookkeeping and general office work and cashiering; no stenography. JEANIE J. HARLOW, 230 Huron ave., Boston. 29

CLERICAL WORK wanted by a woman of refinement and education, three or four hours daily. Address JEANNETTE MORSE, 120 Newbury st., Boston. 29

COMPANION—English girl of refined family would like position as companion to elderly lady, or person needing attention; home desired more than high salary. Address MARY DORA REAGAN, 106 Levins are, Winthrop, Mass. 29

COMPANION GOVERNESS desires position teaching children needing special instruction or reading aloud to elderly people; teaching music. Address MARY E. GREENE, 28 Powell road, Dorchester, Mass. 29

COMPANION—Refined young lady, Protestant, would like to accompany an elderly lady South for the winter; an companion, or could go as governess for small child talented in music; best of references. MISS EDITH L. MAC CONNELL, 124 Myrtle st., Melrose, Mass. 29

COMPANION NURSERY MAID OR ATTENDANT—Wanted by a refined English woman; Protestant; educated; good references. MRS. M. C. LEWIS, 170 Commonwealth ave., Concord, Mass. 29

COMPANION—Desires position with elderly lady needing care. MRS. M. C. CLOUGH, 86 Harvard st., Brookline, Mass. 29

COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER wishes position; good references. MARY E. GREENE, 28 Powell road, Dorchester, Mass. 29

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COMPANION—Desires position with elderly lady needing care. MRS. M. C. CLOUGH, 86 Harvard st., Brookline, Mass. 29

COOK—Competent, wants situation; meat, willing and obliging; good references. Apply to MISS McCREHAN EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 128 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston. 29

COOK—Reliable colored girl desires position at cooking; can furnish good references. MERCANTILE EMP'Y, AGENCY, Tel. 2904-W, 303 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. 29

COOK—Middle-aged Protestant woman; good references; good or private family or institution; references. MISS EMMA WILDE, 11 Alcorn st., Boston. 29

COOK—Protestant woman, neat, economical and good plain cook, for a children's home; \$30 per month; no letters answered. AVON HOME, 309 Mt. Auburn st., Cambridge, Mass. 29

DAY WORK wanted, washings and cleaning, by a young white woman; go anywhere. Address MRS. CARROLL, 137 Mt. st., South Boston, 2d floor; apply to Mrs. HENRIGUES, 104 Cambridge st., Roxbury, Mass. 29

COOK—Reliable colored girl desires position at cooking; can furnish good references. MERCANTILE EMP'Y, AGENCY, Tel. 2904-W, 303 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. 29

COOK AND SECOND—Two reliable girls desire positions; best of references. MERCANTILE EMP'Y, AGENCY, 679 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Tel. 2904-W. 29

COOK AND SECOND MAID, experienced, good workers, thoroughly experienced. Apply to MISS McCREHAN EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston. 29

COOK—Protestant woman, neat, economical and good plain cook, for a children's home; \$30 per month; no letters answered. AVON HOME, 309 Mt. Auburn st., Cambridge, Mass. 29

DOMESTIC work of any kind wanted by colored woman. C. B. MINKINS, 28 Dunster st., Cambridge, Mass. 29

DOUBLE-ENTRY BOOKKEEPING or general office work wanted: 10 years in last position. MARY L. BUTLER, 107 Reed st., Everett, Mass. 29

DRESSMAKER, capable, desires employment by the day. M. A. BURNS, Station A, Boston. 29

DRESSMAKER—Experienced French dressmaker desires employment by the day; will remodel; references. Mlle. Le PALUD, 571 Columbus ave., suite 6, Boston. 29

DRESSMAKING SEAMSTRESS, experienced, desires position with private family; understands sewing of wild kinds; would care for elderly lady. MINNIE B. KING, 204 Adams st., Dorchester, Mass. 29

EMPLOYMENT wanted by the day, 10 or 12 hours. MRS. ANNIE HAWKINS, 22 Dillon st., Boston. 29

FIRST-CLASS STENOGRAPHER desires position Oct. 17, 7 years with last firm; best references. Address MISS LILLIAN, 48 Munroe st., Roxbury, Mass. 29

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by capable girl; references. MERCANTILE EMP'Y, AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Tel. 2904-W. 29

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER wanted by neat, capable girl; good cook and laundress; references. MERCANTILE EMP'Y, AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Tel. 2904-W. 29

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER wanted by colored girl; go home nights; good laundry; references. MERCANTILE EMP'Y, AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Tel. 2904-W. 29

GENERAL WORK—Young woman wishes day's work cooking, washing, cleaning; thoroughly understands housecleaning or laundering; would prefer steady days' work. MARY K. KELLY, 169 F. st., tel. 908-J 1 S. B., South Boston. 29

GENERAL WORK—Colored girl desires employment for day or evening; also laundry to take home; good laundry; good references. MRS. O. ROURE, 88 West Concord, Dorchester, Mass. 29

GENERAL WORK—A middle-aged woman, wished to do cleaning, washing of clothes, etc. MARY E. MACK, 6 Oakwood ave., Roxbury, Mass. 29

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman wishes general work by the day or laundry work to take home. NANNIE SWEENEY, 45 Silver st., Roxbury, Mass. 29

GENERAL WORK—Colored girl desires employment for day or evening; also laundry to take home. Call or write MRS. E. HODGSON, 181 Walnut st., Chelsea, Mass. 29

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GENERAL WORK—Colored girl, light complexion, wants job as waitress, chambermaid or day's work. Call or write MRS. E. HODGSON, 181 Walnut st., Chelsea, Mass. 29

GOVERNESS—Situation wanted by teacher as governess to one or two children. Address E. MAUD COBURN, R. 1, D. No. 6, Lowell, Mass. 29

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER—Young Canadian woman (Protestant) would like position; in reliable place of trust; references. DELIA GATELY, 43 Middlesex st., Boston. 29

HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION wanted in apartment; highly refined, competent; taking full charge of refined home; would take position right away. MRS. ANNIE H. GRIECE, 216 Northampton st., Boston. 29

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted by refined New Englander; excellent cook and manager; to come where full charge is given; best of references as to character and ability. MRS. F. A. HODGES, 10 North St., Roxbury, Mass. 29

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER wants position as working housekeeper to work in small family of adults. MRS. ALMA PETERSON, 107 Lauriat ave., New Dorchester. 29

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER wants position as working housekeeper in family of adults or attendants or assistant matron in an institution. References. Please address A. H. HODGES, 10 North St., Roxbury, Mass. 29

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER—(Age 16) years experienced; 2 years in last position; desires employment. MATTIE E. FLOWER, 14 Gilman ter., East Somerville, Mass. 29

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted as working housekeeper in family of adults or attendants or assistant matron in an institution. References. Please address A. H. HODGES, 10 North St., Roxbury, Mass. 29

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted as working housekeeper in family of adults or attendants or assistant matron in an institution. References. Please address A. H. HODGES, 10 North St., Roxbury, Mass. 29

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# Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

## BEARS STILL IN CONTROL OF THE NEW YORK MARKET

Further Sharp Declines Are Sustained by Securities in Both the New York and Boston Stock Markets.

### LONDON IS STEADY

Early pressure was brought to bear upon prices of securities in the New York market this morning. The leaders were particularly weak. Steel in the first few minutes of trading was forced more than a point below Saturday's closing price. Union Pacific lost nearly 2 points in the same length of time. Reading also yielded easily.

Business was not particularly active and stocks declined seemingly on account of a lack of support. Amalgamated Copper, American Smelting, Anaconda and Canadian Pacific soon became conspicuous in the decline, indicating that the selling was not confined to any particular group of stocks.

Before the market opened traders were inclined to think that the favorable developments in the Moroccan situation would be reflected in prices and that the recent outbreak over Tripoli would be practically ignored for the time being as a market factor. The surmises in this respect may have been correct. The attitude of the United States government toward the corporations is believed to be a more potent market influence than anything else at present.

The local market was weak in sympathy with New York.

It was almost a continuous slump with scarcely a check during the first half of the session. Severe losses were encountered by the industrial issues and while the railroads held comparatively well for a time they soon began to join the downward procession.

Steel opened off  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 56 $\frac{1}{2}$  and had dropped more than 2 points before midday. Virginia Carolina Chemical opened off  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 47 and declined 3 points further during the first half of the session. U. S. Rubber opened off 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  at 31 $\frac{1}{2}$  and continued downward. American Cotton Oil opened up  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 50% and declined about 5 points. Amalgamated Copper opened off  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 48 $\frac{1}{2}$  and declined to 46 before midday.

Union Pacific opened off  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 159 $\frac{1}{2}$  and dropped nearly 4 points further.

Reading opened up  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 139 $\frac{1}{2}$  and was selling around 134 before noon. Lehigh Valley opened unchanged at 136, rose  $\frac{1}{2}$  and then dropped more than 2 points.

The Boston coppers slumped sharply. Allouez opened off  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 24 and declined 2 points further before midday. Calumet & Arizona opened off  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 46 $\frac{1}{2}$  and declined 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  further. Copper Range opened up  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 49 $\frac{1}{2}$  and declined about 3 points during the first half of the session. Nevada Consolidated opened off  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  and declined more than a point. Old Dominion, Lake copper, U. S. Smelting and Calumet & Hecla were weak.

Another sharp drive in the early afternoon sent the leaders to new low levels for the year. Steel and amalgamated copper were the particular points of attack.

There was some recovery following the early afternoon lull owing to the covering of shorts, but the New York market remained very unsettled. American Beet Sugar, Southern Pacific and other issues which had held steady for a time yielded to the pressure and lost heavily. At the beginning of the last hour stocks were about a point above the lowest.

**LONDON**—At the end of business today the stock exchange presented an irregular appearance. There was a break in Italian and Turkish securities caused by the developments in the Tripoli situation. Gilt-edged investment issues were steady, but home railway shares finished a shade below the best.

The American railway department and Canadian Pacific were weak on the curb due to the break in prices in the New York market and on fears of trouble at the Berlin settlement.

The mining group was buoyant on the curb. DeBeers closed at a net loss of 1-16 at 17%, and Rio Tinto at a net decline of 1 point. At Paris the bourse was firm.

**CLEARING HOUSE**  
New York funds sold at the clearing house today at 14%.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in 1910 as follows:

1911. 1910.

Exchanges ..... \$17,573,892 \$15,634,923  
Balances ..... 715,323 1,326,719

The United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$34,474.

**PHILADELPHIA STOCKS**

American Railways, 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Cambria steel, 42%; Electric company, amalgamated, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Gen. asphalt, preferred, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Lehigh navigation trust, 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Lehigh Valley, 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Pennsylvania steel preferred, 100; Philadelphia company preferred, 42; Philadelphia electric, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Philadelphia rapid transit, 21; Philadelphia traction, 82; Union trust, 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; United gas imp., 80.

### NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	46
Am. Beet Sugar	49	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Can.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Can. pf.	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	81	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Car. Foundry	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Cotton Oil	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. H. & L.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. H. & L. pf.	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	18
Am. Ice	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	17
Am. Linseed Oil	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Linseed Oil pf.	28	28	28	28
Am. Loco.	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	33
Am. Malt	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3
Am. Malt pf.	28	28	27	27
Am. Smelting	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Smelting pf.	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Steel Foundry	26	26	25	25
Am. Sugar	114	114	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Woolen	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Woolen pf.	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Writing Pa. pf.	25	25	25	25
Anaconda	32	32	29	30
Atchison	102	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchison pf.	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
At Coast Line	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	118	118
Falk & Ohio	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	56
Fed. Steel pf.	55	55	54	54
Brooklyn Transit	72	72	72	72
Canadian Pacific	226 $\frac{1}{2}$	223 $\frac{1}{2}$	224 $\frac{1}{2}$	224 $\frac{1}{2}$
Central Leather	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Central Leather pf.	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92
Chi & Gt. West.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chi & Gt. West. pf.	36	36	36	36
C. C. & St. L.	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	55	55
Calino	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chas. & Ohio	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
Col. Fuel	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	25
Col. Southern 1st pf.	70	70	70	70
Col. Southern 2d pf.	63	63	63	63
Com. Gas	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn Products	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn Products pf.	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dell & Lack	510	510	505	505
Denver pf.	46	47	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
D. S. S. & A.	10	10	10	10
Erie	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie 1st pf.	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie 2d pf.	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gen. Electric	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	143
Goldfield Con.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gulf & Nor. Ore.	44	44	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Harvester	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hillman	135	135	135	135
Inter-Met.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Int.-Met. pf.	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Int. Paper pf.	46	46	46	46
Int. Pump	29	29	28	28
Kan. City So.	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	25
Kan. So. pf.	62	62	62	62
Kan. & Tex.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Laclede Gas.	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lake Erie & West.	10	10	10	10
Lehigh Valley	156 $\frac{1}{2}$	156 $\frac{1}{2}$	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	154 $\frac{1}{2}$
Manhattan	139	139	138	138 $\frac{1}{2}$
May Company	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	74
Miami	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	17
Missouri Pacific	36	36	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
N Y Central	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nevada Com. Co.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	15
Nat Lead	43	43	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nat Biscuit	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	126	126
Nat Lead pf.	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
N Y N H & II	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$
Norfolk & Western	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100
Northern Pacific	113	113	111	114
North American	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northwestern	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ontario & Western	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\$

# Latest Market Reports

# Produce Quotations

# Shipping

## SHIPPING NEWS

Completing her last trip to Atlantic fishing grounds she has now knocked out schooner Athena, Capt. Edward Forbes, berthed at T wharf today to discharge 31,000 pounds of codfish, of which 27,000 is haddock, 3,000 halibut and the remainder codfish. The vessel will now fit out for her long trip through the straits of Magellan and up the Pacific coast. She will leave here about the middle of October and engage in the halibut fisheries off the Alaskan coast.

Capt. John Atwood, of the fishing schooner Fauna Belle Atwood, which reached T wharf today with 60,000 pounds of groundfish, reports that his vessel was struck by a huge wave in the south channel Saturday afternoon, damaging considerable deck fittings.

Although there were no swordfish arrivals at T wharf during several of the groundfishings, he found a few swordfish. The crew consisted of 2, Emily Sears 7, Eliza 1, Jessie Costa 1, and the William 1.

Two of the groundfishers tied up at T wharf today brought in fares of halibut besides their catches of other fish, the Harriett and the Mary C. Santos having 1000 pounds respectively.

With an abundance of fish on hand at T wharf today dealers' prices were considerably lower, steaks sold per hundredweight for \$6, mackerel cod \$1.75, haddock \$2.50, pollock \$3, large hake \$3, medium hake \$2 and cusk \$3.50.

Discharging a big freight cargo today is the steamer Sagamore, Captain Fenlon, which arrived here yesterday after a 14-day passage from Liverpool. Adverse conditions at sea were reported by the officers.

## DIVIDEND RATE MAY BE LARGER

NEW YORK—Southern Railway directors are expected to meet next week and take action on the preferred dividend.

Since payment of dividends was resumed six months ago the street has kept in mind that it was officially announced at that time as the expectation of the board gradually to increase the rate until the full 5 per cent was restored.

Present earnings of Southern would justify an increase in dividend over the 1 per cent paid in April. In the year ended June 30 a surplus equivalent to over 10 per cent on the \$60,000,000 preferred stock was earned. In July gross earnings gained 0.22 per cent and net 8.65 per cent. Estimated gross since July brings increase for the year to the end of the second week of September to \$274,806, or 2.27 per cent, above the same period last year.

Out of an estimated surplus of about \$6,300,000 for last year will come only the April dividend of 1 per cent, leaving a surplus after dividends of about \$6,000,000. This can be used to extinguish the \$4,853,144 bond discount standing on the books at the beginning of the year, if the management so wishes. Application of \$4,853,144 on bond discount would make a total of nearly \$11,000,000 that had been put back into the property out of surplus earnings in this way in the last three years.

**BELL TELEPHONE STOCK INCREASE**

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada will increase its capital stock from \$12,500,000 to \$15,000,000, authorization of which has already been voted by stockholders.

New stock will be offered to present shareholders at par, \$100 per share, on a basis of one new share for each five shares held. Rights to subscribe accrue to stock of record Sept. 30, rights expiring at 1 o'clock on Oct. 31. Payment will be in installments as follows: \$40 per share on Jan. 2, 1912; \$20 per share on April 2, 1912; \$40 per share on Aug. 1, 1912.

## GREAT WESTERN CEREAL FINANCES

CHICAGO—Great Western Cereal Company has requested bondholders to permit Continental & Commercial Trust Company, as trustee of \$1,000,000 received from sale of two plants to Quaker Oats Company, to pay \$20,535 semi-annual interest due Sept. 1, on \$884,500 bonds outstanding and turn over to company \$420,000 for corporate purposes with understanding that company apply remaining \$353,000 for further purchase and cancellation of bonds.

Trustee has already expended \$225,000 of the million mentioned in cancellation of \$200,500 par value bonds at cost ranging from 69 1/2 to 73, at rate of \$38.75 per \$500 bond.

**ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., BONDS**

Atlantic City, N. J., will receive bids until noon Oct. 21 for \$600,000 4 1/2 per cent drainage bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1911, and maturing in 1941.

**BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT**

BERLIN—The weekly statement of the Bank of Germany shows a decrease in cash on hand of 10,804,000 marks.

## PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE PAST CENTURY

WASHINGTON—"Statistical Record of the Progress of the United States, 1800-1911," is the title of a small document just issued by the bureau of statistics, department of commerce and labor. It pictures in statistical form conditions in the commercial, financial, industrial and transportation systems of the United States at brief intervals since the year 1800, down to, and in many instances including the year 1911. In those cases in which the subjects considered are measured by governmental fiscal year periods, the figures for the fiscal year 1911 are included; in those in which calendar year periods are used, of course statements can only terminate with the calendar year 1910.

Among the interesting facts shown is that the area of continental United States was 843,255 square miles in 1800, advancing to 1,734,630 square miles in 1810, to 2,095,536 square miles in 1850 and 3,026,789 square miles in 1853, since which date no change in area is shown.

The population, which was 5,333,333 in 1800, was 93,750,000 in 1911. Public debt, which was \$83,000,000 in 1800, reached \$2,075,000,000 less cash in the treasury in 1865, the figures of 1911 being \$1,015,000,000.

The per capita debt, which was \$15.63 in 1800, and in 1865 \$70.98, is in 1911 \$10.83. The interest charge per capita, which amounted to 64 cents in 1800, and \$4.12 in 1806, was in 1911, 23 cents, and the total annual interest charge, which was in 1806, \$146,000,000, was in 1911, \$21,333,333. Money in circulation, stated as \$26,500,000 in 1800, was in 1911, \$3,228,627,002, and the per capita circulation, which was in 1800 \$4.99, was in 1911, \$84.35.

Deposits in all banks in the country cannot be shown earlier than in 1875, at which date they set down as little over \$2,000,000,000, and in 1910 over \$15,000,000,000. The number of depositors in savings banks in 1820, the earliest year for which the figures can be shown, was a little less than 9000, and in 1910 over 9,000,000.

Government receipts, which amounted to \$2.04 per capita in 1800, were in 1860 \$14.65, and in 1911 \$7.45, or about one half what they were in 1860. Exports of domestic merchandise, which amounted to \$32,000,000 in 1800, and imports, which amounted to \$91,000,000 in 1800, were over \$2,000,000,000 in 1911, and imports, which amounted to \$91,000,000 in 1800, were \$1,500,000,000 in 1911.

Many other subjects of this character stated by the document in question include details of imports and exports by great groups and grand divisions, and principal ports through which shipped; the production of principal articles, such as wheat, corn, cotton, coal, sugar, copper, etc., from 1800 to 1910; the attendance in public schools and sums expended for that work; postal receipts and expenditures, and a few pages devoted to monetary and commercial conditions in the principal countries of the world.

**NEW TELEPHONE INVENTION FOR SHAREHOLDERS**

Stockholders of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient to Be Given Interest in Project Without Cost

The Canadian Consolidated Felt Company, Ltd., declared a regularly quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on preferred stock, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 23.

The Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on preferred and 1 per cent on common stock, both payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 23.

The Canadian Consolidated Felt Company, Ltd., declared a regularly quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on preferred stock, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 23.

The Canadian Cotton Company, Ltd., declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on preferred stock, payable Oct. 4 to stock of record Sept. 26.

The United Light & Railways Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on its first preferred and 1/4 per cent on its second preferred stocks, payable Oct. 2.

**SAFE DEPOSIT LIQUIDATION**

NEW YORK—The Carnegie Safe Deposit Company, which has been taken over by Bank Superintendent Van Tuyl, owed on notes \$403,975 and 993 shares of its stock were carried on books of the failed Carnegie Trust Company as an investment. These shares were of par value of \$100 and were carried on Carnegie Trust Company books at book value of \$163,821, making total indebtedness of the Safe Deposit Company to the Trust Company \$567,706. Of the Carnegie Trust Company's investment, 973 shares of the Safe Deposit Company were placed with the failed Actaeon Indemnity Company in connection with a bond given to guarantee safety of deposits of state funds.

Mr. Stilwell says that tests have been made of telephoning from Ft. William to Winnipeg, 410 miles; also from Chicago to New Orleans, 930 miles; and tests made over an artificial line from which perfect results were obtained, equal to telephoning from the cape to Cairo. If the invention works as well in actual service as it has done in experimental tests, distant points can be connected at less than one half the cost of any system in use. The system, it is claimed, can be used in connection with present telephone lines with no other change than replacement of present telephone by the new apparatus.

Mr. Stilwell states that the road's stockholders are being given the interest in this invention as "a reward for their patience during the trying periods in the history of this enterprise."

**BIG WATER POWER PROJECT**

ATLANTA—One of the largest financial deals to be made in Georgia in recent years will be completed in the next few days when a charter is granted to the Georgia Railway & Power Company with a capitalization of \$27,000,000.

**TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY**

Mails for: China, Japan and Korea, specially addressed for Azores, via Plymouth, Cheung Kong and Bremen. Kr. Wil. der Gr. Mon., 25... 9 p.m., 10 p.m. Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed for Azores, via Queenstown, Fishguard and Liverpool, Campagna.... Tues., 26... 9 p.m., 10 p.m. Jamaica, via Port Antonio....Admiral Dewey, Wed., 27... 9 a.m. Adm. Farragut, Wed., 27... 4 p.m.

Great Britain, Ireland, Africa (except Egypt), and Germany, specially addressed for other destinations. 1/2 p.m. to 1 p.m. Hamburg, Thurs., Kar. Aug. Vict., Wed., 27... 9 p.m., 10 p.m. Europe, Egypt, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed for Great Britain, Ireland, Africa (except Egypt), Germany, specially addressed for Great Britain, Ireland, Africa (except Egypt), Germany, specially addressed for Europe, Africa (except Egypt), and Germany, specially addressed for other destinations. 1/2 p.m. to 1 p.m. Hamburg, Thurs., Kar. Aug. Vict., Wed., 27... 9 p.m., 10 p.m.

Europe, Egypt, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed for Azores, via Plymouth, and Cherbourg....Philadelphia....Frl., 29... 9 p.m., 10 p.m. Newfoundland, via St. Pierre and Miquelon, via Halifax....Frl., 29... 9 p.m., 10 p.m. A. W. Perry, Sat., 30... 11 a.m. A. W. Perry, Sat., 30... 12:30 p.m.

Letters for Germany paid at the rate of two cents per ounce will be forwarded on direct steamer from New York to Hamburg or Bremen. Registered mails for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies close Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 p.m.; for other countries mail closes one hour earlier than that time. Steamer, close daily except Parcels post for Newfoundland, forwarded only on direct steamer from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns.

Parcels post for Newfoundland, forwarded only on direct steamer from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns, between July 1 and Oct. 1. Mails for Cuba, rail to Florida, close daily except Wednesday. Mails for Cuba at 12 m., 4 and 9 p.m.

Mails for Cuba via this office every Wednesday at 9 p.m. forwarded on direct steamer sailing from New York every Thursday.

Parcels post mails for Jamaica and Costa Rica close one half hour earlier than the closing time elsewhere.

The mails for India via Great Britain and Ireland close Friday at 5 p.m., Germany 5 p.m., Monday and Wednesday, Italy 5 p.m., Monday, Tuesday and Friday, Norway, Sweden and Denmark 3 p.m., Wednesday, Newfoundland 3 p.m., Friday.

## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists, and is subject to change without notice.

### Transatlantic Sailings

#### EA:TB:ROUND

#### Sailings from New York

Sept. 20

Potsdam, for Rotterdam.....

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for

President Grant, for New York

Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York

St. Paul, for New York

President Lincoln, for New York

Austria, for Montreal.....

St. Louis, for New York

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for N. Y.

President Grant, for New York

Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York

St. Paul, for New York

President Lincoln, for New York

Austria, for Montreal.....

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St. Louis, for New York

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for N. Y.

President Grant, for New York

Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York</

# NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

## NEW GERMAN LINER GIVEN WELCOME BY OFFICIALS AT DOVER

United Service in African Trade Pointed to as Sign of Good Feeling Between Firms of Both Countries

### FRIENDSHIP SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)  
DOVER—The Henry Woermann, a new German liner which has just been completed for use in the African service, sailed from Dover lately on her first voyage. This was made the occasion for a luncheon party on board the vessel before her start, at which the mayor of Dover was present and Herr Amsink, the head of the Woermann line, presided.

The guests included the imperial German consul, the King's harbor master, Captain Foster, the members of the harbor board and a number of German officials, as well as shipping people interested in the African trade.

The chairman was enthusiastically cheered when he told his guests that the meeting was in his opinion an especially good sign of the mutual desire for friendship between England and Germany. He said that the line had proved to be an entire success, and that they were running two liners a month from Dover to Africa, instead of one, as in the past. He was glad to be able to testify in an English port to the good feeling which existed between the English and German lines.

In the extension of the African trade they had been able to establish a united service from New York to West Africa, in which German and English steamers had run alternately on that line.

In replying the hope was expressed by Sir William Crundall that great prosperity would accrue to the Woermann line, which had sent a magnificent ship there that day. He referred in cordial terms to the friendship existing between the English and German lines and said further that he had no doubt that the same cordiality would long continue between the two great empires they represented. "If these two countries joined hands there would be no more war, because it is possible for England and Germany to stop war altogether."

Sir William also spoke of the kind reception which had been given him by the Kaiser when he visited Potsdam and of the use of the Dover harbor by the German liners. The harbor here has been deepened and big liners can now find 43 feet of water at low tide alongside the quay.

The Henry Woermann is a fine ship of 9000 tons gross, fitted with anti-rolling tanks and equipped with a gymnasium and all the latest modern improvements, luxuries and amusements.

### INDIA TO CONTROL USE OF AIRSHIPS

(Special to the Monitor)  
SIMLA, India—The government of India has introduced into the viceroy's council a bill controlling by a system of licenses the manufacture, sale, importation and possession of airships. In introducing the measure Mr. Jenkins explained that the details of its provisions had been largely borrowed from the Indian arms act and from the act recently passed in England on the occasion of the coronation. He went on to defend the action of the government, maintaining that precautions of this nature were necessary for military reasons.

### NEW SITE FOR CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE MAY BE CONSIDERED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The fact that Cleopatra's Needle is being cleaned and restored, a necessity incurred as the result of weathering the fog and rain of many years, has revived the question of the advisability of the present position of the monument.

At the time that Sir Erasmus Wilson floated the monolith from Alexandria to the Thames it was proposed, among other places, that Oxford Circus would afford a space of sufficient dimensions to allow of a monumental landmark, and it would certainly have added to the dignity of this thoroughfare.

The Thames embankment seemed,

## GIGANTIC SCHWABEN SAILS OVER BERLIN IN SUCCESSFUL TRIP

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN—The latest Zeppelin, the gigantic passenger airship Schwaben, arrived at Potsdam from Gotha recently quite up to time. There were seven passengers on board, including three ladies.

The ship sailed across Berlin, to the delight of every one who saw it, and took the route along the river Havel to Potsdam. On account of the rising of the wind it was deemed advisable to leave as soon as practicable, so the promised inspection of the ship could not take place and hundreds of people journeyed out to the landing place on Sunday in vain.

The Schwaben left during the night at two o'clock, with five passengers, one of whom was a lady. It was a bright moonlight night and the cruise was a most enjoyable one; the wind proving favorable Gotha was reached by half past seven and the landing was perfectly smooth.

On one of the recent two-hour trips from Gotha the Duke and Duchess of Coburg and the Grand Duke of Weimar were among the passengers.

### GROUPING OF SMALL HOLDERS ADVOCATED AS HELP TO ENGLAND

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In the course of an address delivered at a recent meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society Thomas Smith said that no lasting improvement in the situation was possible until every worker on the land could be assured of an existence under better conditions. At present a small holder was often no better off than a farm laborer.

In order to secure intercourse between small holders and the outside public Mr. Smith proposes that the holdings should be grouped together in small communities of from 100 to 200 families, all engaged in some main industry, a certain amount of land being held in reserve to provide for extension both for subsidiary and complementary enterprises and for social purposes.

Thus there should be a public hall, postal facilities and possibly a light railway connected with the nearest main line. If such a plan were adopted all sorts of business and social agencies would follow as a matter of course. What were now desert spaces would be covered with industrious and thriving villages inhabited by prosperous and contented families, and there would at least be some prospect of England being able to feed herself.

### SHEFFIELD CHOIR ENDS GOOD TOUR

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, S. Afric.—The tour of the Sheffield choir in South Africa has been eminently successful. Having started from Durban they visited Pietermaritzburg, Pretoria, Johannesburg, Bloemfontein, Kimberley, and finally Cape Town. Wherever they gave a concert crowded audiences attended, and members of the choir were welcomed and entertained by the municipality in every town they visited. The choir has now left the country, having been accorded a most enthusiastic sendoff.

### NEW SITE FOR CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE MAY BE CONSIDERED

(Special to the Monitor)

however, the most convenient place, and from that time to this the Needle has served as a waymark to pedestrians on the embankment and to steamers and barges plying up and down the river. The French with their characteristic taste, having also a monolith to dispose of, erected it at the pivot of one of their "places," the obelisk of Luxor being one of their well-known landmarks.

It is hoped by many that the London authorities may see their way to selecting a site more worthy of this ancient Egyptian relic and that Cleopatra's Needle may at last be placed in a spot more appropriate in many ways than the Thames embankment.

### London's Lord Mayor Will Be Honored by Emperor

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—A deputation of the corporation of London consisting of the lord mayor, seven or eight aldermen, the town clerk, the remembrancer, 50 common councilmen, and the chairman of the city lands committee, has left for Vienna, in response to an invitation received from the burgomaster of that city.

The party will visit Ischl and Prague, while the lord mayor will be received

## ROYAL LIVER OFFICES COST \$3,500,000 IN ALL



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Feature of Liverpool is huge building at Pier Head with its high towers

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—Entering Liverpool by way of the Mersey perhaps the most striking objects to be seen are two huge buildings at the Pier Head, the Royal Liver offices and the Liverpool dock board offices.

The former, which has lately been opened, is built on the Hennebique principle from the designs of W. Aubrey Thomas. It occupies an acre and a quarter of ground, is 301 feet long and 177½ feet wide. The height of the main roof is slightly over 170 feet while the domes of the two clock towers rise 295 feet above pavement level, the total height being 320 feet.

There are 11 stories below the main roof, and each of the main towers contain six stories, making 17 stories in all. The floor area is 40,000 square yards. The total weight of the building is 80,000 tons. In the building there have been

25,000 tons of granite.

30,000 tons of granite chippings and sand.

6000 tons of cement.

3000 tons of steel for frame.

50 miles of piping for heating.

70 tons of lead lavatory pipes.

In the building there are 6000 steel window casements and 60,000 square feet of one-quarter inch plate glass. The electrical cables are 25 miles in length and carried in eight miles of conduit.

The clock is said to be second only in size to Big Ben. Each of the dials measures 25 feet in diameter and is raised 250 feet from the ground. The hands are of hollow copper; the minute hand is 41 feet long and nearly 3 feet in its widest part. Only once in 30 years has the clock to be wound. It works on a principle known as the "waiting train."

The total cost of the building is estimated at £700,000 (\$3,500,000), the site alone costing £70,000 (\$350,000).

### RECOGNITION IS SAID TO BE LAST BLOW AT PORTUGUESE REBELS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The republic of Portugal has been officially recognized by the powers and, as mentioned in a telegram from the minister of foreign affairs in Portugal, the British chargé d'affaires was the first to formally recognize the government, the other powers doing so in the following order: Germany, Spain, Italy and Austria.

The Portuguese minister in London, speaking to a representative of Reuters on the subject, stated that he had learned from Lisbon that there had been great exhibitions of friendship both in the Portuguese capital and in the provinces for England, Portugal's ancient ally, and his excellency added that he was glad to take this opportunity of testifying to the "warmth and cordiality of my relations with the foreign office previous to the recognition."

"Portugal is now free to devote greater attention to internal affairs," he continued, "to the development of her commerce and her colonies, and particularly to her educational system. We shall have absolute religious liberty throughout the land. Negotiations for a treaty of commerce with Great Britain will be resumed at an early date, I hope, and the conclusion of a modus vivendi may be looked for in the near future."

"With regard to the situation on the frontier, our troops have been stationed there to give confidence to the people more than for any other reason. With the recognition the monarchist movement receives its final blow, and if those royalists who have been expelled from Spain wish to return peacefully to Portugal they will be heartily welcomed."

### AUSTRALIAN STATE NEEDS MORE MEN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—One of the fastest records for typewriting has been achieved by Ernest G. Weise, who recently gave a demonstration of rapid typewriting before a gathering of students in Finsbury Square gardens. In typing the words "this is the" during one minute, he struck the keys at the rate of 14 strokes a second. Blindfold he typed a sentence at the rate of 218 words a minute, and while typing a passage from a book at the rate of 110 words a minute he answered any question addressed to him in English, French and German.

by the Emperor himself at Schoenbrunn. The Viennese press, in extending a welcome to the party, explains that the English visitors will find, in the municipal organization of Vienna, traces of the work of a great Englishman, since the model adopted by the city was that developed at Birmingham during the mayoralty of Joseph Chamberlain.

After leaving Vienna, they will spend two days at Prague, when again they will be the guests of the burgomaster.

## SURVEYING IN WORLD CORNERS IS LITTLE KNOWN OR PRAISED

(Special to the Monitor)

PORTRUSH, Eng.—At the meeting of the British Association, the opening address of the geography section was given by Col. C. F. Close, C. M. G., R. E., president of the section. The first part of the address was devoted to an examination of the purpose and position of geography.

The contributors to the journal of the Royal Geographical Society can be divided into 11 sections and, after enumerating them, the president stated that the main work of the society still consists of explorations, and if they included cartography it accounted for 60 per cent of the work. The work of the geographical section also served as a popularizing medium and as a common meeting ground for other subjects such as vulcanology, oceanography, etc.

### Government Assists

In the second part of the address, the president told how the British government is assisting the cause of geography. To begin with it has contributed large sums of money toward Arctic and Antarctic exploration, such as Scott's first Antarctic expedition, and Shackleton's great journey.

Colonel Close went on to say that "nearly all the accurate topographical surveys of the empire have been started by soldiers . . . and it is still the war offices of the world which control the execution of almost all important geographical surveys."

"During the last few years the largest block of work undertaken by the war office has been the accurate survey of the Orange Free State, which has an area of about 52,000 square miles. The survey of the Orange Free State is fully comparable with the admirable surveys carried out by the French service géographique de l'armée in Algeria and Tunisia. . . . The most notable work which is now being carried out in the self-governing dominions is the military department survey of Canada."

### Africa Is Scene of Work

In Africa a great deal of surveying is being done especially in East Africa, Uganda, and southern Nigeria. In tropical regions the work is far more difficult and much more honor and credit should be given to those who do this work.

"To picture what the conditions are imagine that you are to make a half-inch survey of the south of England; cover up the whole country with dense forest; put mangrove swamps up all the estuaries; raise the temperature to that of a hothouse; introduce all manner of insects . . . they have a fight with the local treasury as to some necessary payment, and be as cheerful as you can."

"That is one side of the medal. On the other there is the abiding interest which the surveyor feels in the country, the natives, and the work; the sense of duty done; and the satisfaction of opening up and mapping for the first time a portion of the world's surface."

### Survey Sheets an Asset

In England the board of agriculture spends some £200,000 (\$1,000,000) a year on the ordnance survey and the sheets on the scale 1/2500 are the finest maps that are to be found in any country. They are sold at a nominal price and are a national asset that might well be more appreciated, as they are invaluable to county engineers and surveyors, to land owners and agents.

In November, 1910, the committee for the international map assembled, and delegates came to it from Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Great Britain, Canada and Australia, Italy, Russia, and Spain and the United States. And maps made in accordance with resolutions which were unanimously agreed to by the committee are being made in many countries and will be shown at the international geographical congress in October next at Rome.

Concluding Colonel Close said that the geographical section has before it a task that was of great value to many studies, namely the work of completely mapping the world.

### DEBT OF RUSSIA IS BEING REDUCED

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG—The treasury estimates as brought before the Duma recently show a reduction in the national debt of 71,000,000 roubles (about £7,500,000, \$37,500,000). It is stated that on Jan. 1, 1912, the national debt will amount to 8,042,000,000 roubles.

Out of the estimated expenditure during 1912, 37,500,000 roubles will be set aside for the payment of interest on the national debt, and 27,500,000 towards its extinction. A hundred million roubles are also to be set aside for the redemption of the imperial treasury bills.

MOUNT ETNA ACTIVE

(Special to the Monitor)

NAPLES—Mt. Etna is again active and the seismic apparatus at the Mt. Etna observatory is recording continuous shocks. Two new craters have already opened and thick clouds of smoke issue from the mountain while cinders are falling as far as Catania.

## WINNING ELECTRICITY FROM AIR IS NEW AIM

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The numerous important discoveries made of recent years have succeeded each other with such rapidity that one is sometimes inclined to overlook the enormous progress that has been made late.

It was but a short time ago that wireless telegraphy was considered the greatest marvel of the times. Today, however, it is possible to communicate between points almost any distance apart, and, as was pointed out in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor, the development of the Marconi wireless telegraph system has grown so rapidly that within a short time the whole of the British empire will be connected by a chain of wireless stations, all in communication with the great center in London.

### Telephone Next Step

With regard to the telephone, however, not many experiments have, comparatively speaking, been made so far, with the result that wireless telephony is still more or less in an undeveloped state. But in the event of the telephone made possible, the opening of a new era will undoubtedly have been marked.

It is interesting to note that Grindell Matthews was made a member of the Imperial Institution quite recently, at an earlier age than ever before has been recorded in the membership rolls of the institution. Mr. Matthews' discovery is not confined entirely to wireless telephony, for it appears that he has tapped a new source of power, or discovered a new means of obtaining power, the ultimate effect of which is quite impossible at present to attempt to foretell.

### Aerophone Is Cheap

With regard to the "aerophone," as he has named his wireless telephone, it appears that a complete set of instruments with which it is possible to communicate over a distance of five miles can be constructed at a cost of £10 (\$50). It is understood also that the war office is taking a considerable interest in the new invention, by which Grindell Matthews proved recently that a conversation can be distinctly maintained over a distance of nearly eight miles. The inventor declares this is, however, but the commencement of the new system of telephony which will eventually revolutionize this method of communication.

Not long ago an interesting experiment was carried out in London when the inventor was shut in a strong room constructed of nine inches of firebrick and an additional six feet of concrete. Using a small portable instrument he was able to carry on a distinct conver-

sation with a man placed in another room on the other side of the building and it is said that not only was it possible to hear his voice clearly, but the ticking of his watch could be easily discerned.

### Government to Test

The government have, it is said, stipulated that the minimum distance across which messages must be satisfactorily despatched and received is to be not less than five miles, in order that the question of acquiring the invention for the nation may be

# THE HOME FORUM

## Justice Comprehends All Virtues

**J**USTICE may be defined, that virtue which impels us to give every person what is his due. In this extended sense of the word, it comprehends the practise of every virtue which reason prescribes, or society should expect. Our duty to our Maker, to each other, and to ourselves are fully answered if we give them what we owe them.—Goldsmith.

## Forty-Eight Stars

There are now no more territories, save our colonial possessions. The vast region from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the lakes to the Rio Grande is one compact nation of states. In place of the original 13, fringing the eastern seaboard, there are 48, comprising 300,000 square miles, with almost all varieties of climate, scenery and industry, the home of 90,000,000 Americans—the greatest territory and population ever welded together in one nation of free people. The extent of the two new states in itself is enough to stir the imagination, for this last and comparatively slight addition to the body of federalized commonwealths is as great as the extent of the 13 parent states.

As far as political organization is concerned, the building of the federal structure is now complete. There can be no more states, without the cleavage of those already existing, and such a development is merely a possibility of the far future. Other states there may be in time, in Alaska, the Philippines, the Hawaiian island, the isthmus, the West Indies, or elsewhere, but it will doubtless be long before there is another star added to the 48 of the new flag.—Boston Traveler.

## Brooks Comet Visible

The Brooks comet is now plainly visible to the naked eye, about 20 degrees northwest of Vega, the bright star overhead in the early evening. The comet's appearance is that of a round nebulous star. In the telescope or opera glass a tail can be seen, which will increase in length for several weeks to come.—Springfield Republican.

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## FLIGHT RECORDS OF BIRDS

A CIRCULAR has been issued by the Aberdeen University Bird Migration Inquiry drawing attention to the work that is being done in regard to collecting more definite information as to the migration of birds by the method of placing rings on their feet. These rings are made of very thin aluminum, and are addressed "Aberdeen University" with a definite number or letter and number combination, in each case. The circular requests that any one who may happen to catch one of these marked birds will let them know at Aberdeen, and will particularly note the number on the ring.

The following are some of the results

### Art Is Not to Be Bought

*A*RT is serious, and the roads for all to her secrets are rough; wealth cannot draw it from her, nor will she reveal it to your hasty desire to make gold, nor to the foolish sentimentalists of "Art for Art's sake." She is no beggar—Art's reward is hope, and in her garden are many flowers. Let the artist look to his seeds; you can learn to paint and be taught to draw, and mediocrity will build you a mansion and the crime of its ugliness go unpunished; but Art will build you castles towering in the air that will be castles indeed some day, but not built on the extraction of light or the division of shadows, or a medley of misunderstood and degenerate emotion raking for eccentricity in the garbage-heap of civilization to satisfy self-deformed characters of mind and imagination lacking the infinite.—The Studio.

## GIRLISH DIARY OF 100 YEARS AGO

CITING from the recently published diary of a young girl of 100 years ago, Youths Companion says:

She was not a little prig; and girlish good times, although often recorded with an amusingly stilted pen, enliven her days as often as they ought. She was a pupil at the academy in Andover and journeyed often back and forth between Andover and Newburyport.

"At half-past two I left Aunt Osgood's family. I snatched a warm embrace, and hurried to the chaise to conceal my emotion.... The road was diversified with pleasing and disagreeable scenes. Such is our journey through life. One day the sun-shine of happiness smiles on our dwelling, the next witness us sunk in despondency. We stopped at Hill's Tavern, and were entertained with Apple-pie and cheese. It was growing late, and evening cast her sable mantle over Creation."

Another entry shows a curious con-

trast with the procedure at a modern dance.

"At five, I began to dress for the Assembly, enlivened by the expectation of pleasure. At 7 I accompanied Mr. Gleason to the hall. I drew number 12 Second set, which was not called till the 2nd dance. My partner was Mr. Hooker, the figure 'Chorus jig.' Drew Dr. Brickett the 2nd time. Was introduced to Mr. Wingate, a very pleasant man. I danced the first voluntary with him. The second with Mr. Gleason, the figure 'New Jersey.' We came home at half-past one o'clock. I have enjoyed the Assembly highly. In vain did Morpheus summon me to repose, for I never closed my eyes till daylight began to peep in at my east window."

"What progress have I made in virtue and literature?" she asked of herself on her eighteenth birthday. It is a naive conjunction; but whatever her literary progress, she soon became the virtuous, devoted and admirable wife of a country minister.

Such windows are made by coating a piece of glass with an exceedingly thin layer of liquid charged with platinum and then raised to a red heat. The platinum becomes united to the glass, but the latter does not really lose its transparency. If placed against a wall, or without a light behind it, as above stated, it acts as an ordinary looking glass, but when the light is allowed to come through the glass from the other side, as when placed in a window it is perfectly transparent like ordinary glass.

## ABOUT LEARNING TO LISTEN

WRITING delightfully of the evolution of America's power to hear music, more especially in Chicago—and in passing one may note that an article on Chicago's symphony concerts in the Atlantic is a sign of new times—Robert H. Schaufler tells about the Ear Club, which consists of persons invited to buy or receive as gifts seats in a certain large section of the hall which had been bought out by a gentleman—one Walther—who did not wish whispering matinees or solid ignoramuses around him at a concert.

Walther used to say that almost any destructive listener may be reformed if you can get him to hear now but worthless music; to interest himself in the human side of the players; and to cultivate his musical memory.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### Boy Scout Identification Card

J. August Wolfe, boys' worker and scout master of one of the Newark (N. J.) troops of the Boy Scouts of America, has devised an identification card for boy scouts. Each scout receives this card on joining the patrol. It is signed by a scout master and certifies that the boy is a scout in such a patrol and such a troop. On the back of the card are the requirements for the different scout degrees. As the boy passes the various tests, his work is noted on the back of the card with the scout master's initials. The card is found to be very useful to scouts who make visits to different parts of the country.—Louisville Herald.

### First Talking Machine

The invention of the phonograph created a bigger sensation than anything else Edison had ever made. The original model, "the first box that ever spoke," is now in the South Kensington museum, and all the talking machines are but developments of that simple phonograph.

The writer of this story is old enough to remember the coming of the phonograph to England, when it was entirely a show thing. He went as a little boy into a shop which had been taken for a few days by a "strong man."

"Come and see me pass the awful weights around my head," said the man at the door, pointing to a number of weights which he had piled there.

To know thyself—in others self concern;

Wouldst thou know others? Read thyself—and learn! —Schiller.

## Meet Sorrow With Bright Face

MET sorrow with bright face, and wear a smile When trouble comes; and lo, upon your brow The thorns shall into roses grow ere while— The thorns, O friend, the thorns so bitter now Will cease to be a trial If you but wear upon your face a smile!

Drink deep of Truth and let the fountain play Within your heart; there is so much delight To answer you with joy in bough and spray, So much of beauty in the day and night— Shut thou the door on fear and let hope in! Out of the radiance of the earth and skies Garments of glory and of grandeur spin White as the lilies hosts of paradise— You shut out . . . sin And ope the door to life when hope comes in!

—Edward Wilbur Mason in National Magazine.

## Amusing Use of Platinized Glass

The ordinary person would smile at the possibility of windows through which he or she could watch the people in the street, but through which the people in the street could see only themselves, yet this is now possible through platinized glass, says Popular Mechanics. By constructing a window of this glass a person can stand close behind the panes in an unilluminated room and behold clearly everything going on outside, while passers-by looking at the window would behold a fine mirror or set of mirrors in which their own figures would be reflected, while the person inside remained invisible.

In France various tricks have been devised with the aid of this glass. In one person seeing what appears to be an ordinary mirror approaches it to gaze upon himself. A sudden change in the mechanism sends light through the glass from the back and the startled spectator finds himself confronted by some grotesque figure.

Such windows are made by coating a piece of glass with an exceedingly thin layer of liquid charged with platinum and then raised to a red heat. The platinum becomes united to the glass, but the latter does not really lose its transparency. If placed against a wall, or without a light behind it, as above stated, it acts as an ordinary looking glass, but when the light is allowed to come through the glass from the other side, as when placed in a window it is perfectly transparent like ordinary glass.

## Cleaning an Ocean Liner

The great incoming liners often look rather shabby and dilapidated. The lack of paint and luster to the metal fittings contrasts strongly with their spick and span appearance as they put out to sea. It is not generally realized that in the few hours these vessels remain in dock they are cleaned thoroughly both inside and out. The hulls are repainted, the funnels scraped and cleaned and every piece of exposed metal polished. Meanwhile, all carpets are taken up and beaten, the floors scrubbed and repainted and tables repolished, chairs regilded and stained in every part of the ship. On the great steamers there are more than 30,000 pieces of linen to be counted, sorted, prepared and laundered. Also there are 15,000 pieces of silverware, 25,000 pieces of glassware, and some 60,000 dishes, plates, cups, saucers, etc. As soon as a piece shows signs of wear it is discarded and replaced, and all this work must be carried on within a few hours.—Newark News.

## Good Use of Spare Moments

There are many ways of acquiring a foreign language, but an unusual method in which a reading and speaking knowledge of Italian was obtained in 10 months was explained in a downtown importing house. The president of the company expressed a desire to learn the Italian tongue, but he said he had little time to give up to study. The house had dealings with firms in Italy, and, as proposed to increase its Italian trade, the president was anxious to learn the language. He spurned studying from books, and declined to give up any of his time in the office or at home. Finally, he hired one of the best Italian instructors in New York to accompany him in his automobile going to the office in the morning and returning to his home at night. Two hours of instruction each day going to and from the office amounted to about 52 lessons a month, and in ten months the "boss" had studied 510 hours and learned Italian.—New York Tribune.

## Today's Puzzle

### NUMERICAL ENIGMA

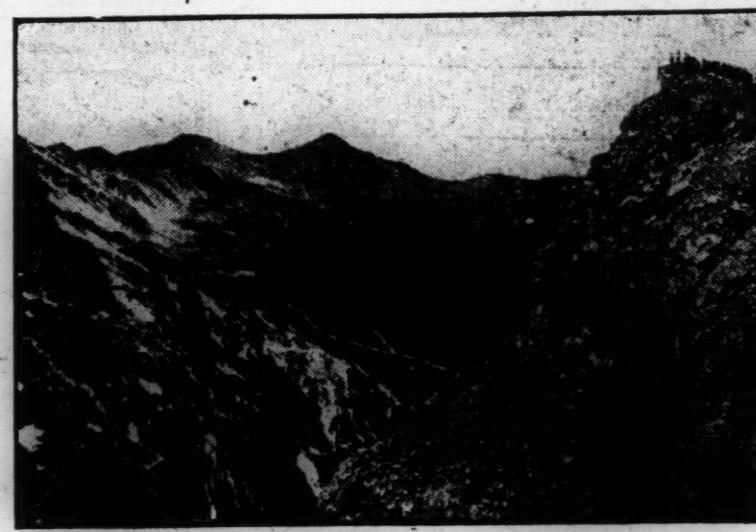
I am composed of 11 letters and I am the name of an explorer whose name belongs in the grateful memory of every American.

My 9 7 8 9 belongs in the laundry. My 11 10 7 3 belongs in the schoolroom. My 1 7 9 6 belongs in church. My 4 5 2 belongs in the fields.

### ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.

Sponge.

## INVADING ROCKY FASTNESSES



(Photo by Mile-High Photo Co., Denver)

SUMMIT OF MT. MCLELLAN, CO.

HERE is an illustration of some of the railroading feats of the West. The Argentine Central railway reaches the summit of this mountain, 14,000 feet above sea level.

## FAITH

F AITH," wrote an early Christian to the Hebrews, "is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen."

And then he writes down a list of godly prophets and leaders who through faith "subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions, quenched the violence of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight, turned to flight the armies of the aliens." Through faith, he declares, "we understand that the worlds were framed by the word of God"; and he adds quickly, "without faith it is impossible to please Him: for He that cometh to God must believe that He is, and that He is a rewarder of them that diligently seek Him."

Faith as it is generally understood has been considered by many materialistic thinkers intangible; and this because it rests in something beyond the reach of the physical senses. But does not this same person grasp the meaning of liberty, for instance, and exercise his right to it, when this, too, in its origin is a purely mental concept? And does he not trust his friend, his confidences, his banker or his business associates with his funds, the conditions of the markets for his supply? For the coming day to continue his work, the recurring season to mature his crops, the returns upon his investments, the completion of any plan or purpose whatsoever, he trusts. His whole living, every hour of it, embodies faith in something; really, faith in the orderly continuance of the universe and in the goodness of his fellowmen. Whatever his caution, his fear, his boast of unbelief, he cannot move in any direction nor start one plan for a future fruition without basing the whole thing upon faith; upon a hoped-for honesty and righteousness in his fellows which he cannot handle with his hands nor weigh nor measure with any of his senses.

He cannot move in any direction nor start one plan for a future fruition without basing the whole thing upon faith; upon a hoped-for honesty and righteousness in his fellows which he cannot handle with his hands nor weigh nor measure with any of his senses. The entire structure of all human relations and activities rests upon faith in the right doing of humanity. Let any man who doubts this determine to take for one day only such steps as might be taken without any element of faith, and he will soon discover how largely it has entered into all his transactions.

Now true Christianity lifts our thoughts to something higher than the good in our fellow men, even the source of all good, divine Mind. From whence do those about us receive the good that we trust? Kindness, honesty, justice, are qualities common to all men; that is, they do not originate in any one man or group of men, but may be possessed by any one who will strive for them. Then there must be one source, or root, outside of our personal thinking, in which right quality of thought originates and abides; one original beginning for all the good there is or ever will be. And this source for good, for safety, protection, well-being can be nothing less than the infinite Mind which all men trust instinctively in their daily going and coming, whether they are conscious or not of their faith. He who expects to see another sunrise walks in a confidence which fosters all his plans. And so it is that we all live by faith more than we know and are sustained, optimistic, by a faith greater than we have admitted even to our selves.

The whole question really resolves itself into the difference between blind faith and intelligent faith in God. Blind faith can be shaken, for it cannot always answer doubt. The faith embodied in daily habit and routine must be quickened and enlightened before it can withstand the shocks of experience. Ordinary faith is not sufficient to blot out the fear of evil; in fact, it frequently succumbs for a time to the assaults of evil. And so it is that we all need educating concerning God that we may intelligently understand His goodness and trust it spontaneously. As with a human friend, whom we learn better to trust as we know and love him through growing acquaintance, so it is in our relation to God. Under-

## Estimate of Success

It is not, always, to have willed thy gain; It is not always to have gained thy will; But rather is it, always to have caught The present moment from time's flying wheel, And tossed it, unregretted, to the past, Stamped with the highest purpose of thy soul.—Clara B. Castle in the Pacific Monthly.

## Keeping Off the Grass

The elder man kept to the path; the young man cut across the grass. The result as to the saving of space and time was the same to each of them. They were walking together, and they continued, after this short digression, to walk side by side. The young man did not gain any advantage by walking over the grass. Indeed, the day being wet he may have had the worst of it. It is not an unfailing test, this measure of character by noticing how persons behave about the grass. But it is a test. It indicates the presence or absence of a certain social sense.

The grass did not belong to either man. It was in the midst of a private property to which the public, as a matter of courtesy, was given access. The owner of the property, with the expensive advice of a landscape architect, had laid out the walks. He had clearly indicated where he wished people to go, and where he wished to have his smooth, green lawn. He had put no cross-cut at that particular point. Whoever went over the grass, instead of going around the path, helped to disfigure the lawn. He and others likeminded wore a walk across. Was it a good response to the courtesy of the owner? Was it an encouragement to him to keep his gates open? On the contrary, the grass test showed that the young man was lacking in good manners. The warnings to "Keep off the grass" ought to be unnecessary in public places as "Don't eat with your knife" signs in hotel dining rooms.—Ladies Home Journal.

Who knows it half speaks much and is always wrong: who knows it wholly inclines to act, and speaks seldom or late.—Goethe.

## Science

And

## Health

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, September 25, 1911

### On Coming Back

FIVE years ago three men stood out from the multitudes resident on North America as masterful, powerful and popular personalities. Porfirio Diaz is now residing in Paris, virtually driven forth from Mexico. Theodore Roosevelt has undergone a shrinkage of popular interest in his every word and been a lesser factor in the life of his country. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, after fifteen years of rule at Ottawa, is practically told by Canadians that he does not understand either Dominion nationalism or British imperialism, and he is set aside. Albeit a coincidence and nothing more, it is striking that leaders of three neighboring nations should each be so summarily taught the mutations of the favor of the populace.

Comparison and analysis of the causes for each dramatic reversal of judgment might be profitable. The point of interest now is the likelihood of any or all of the exiles to "come back," France, that in doubt as to Germany so recently let go her ablest foreign minister of recent times, Delcasse, has seen the necessity of summoning him again to tasks of state. Japan has just returned the premiership to the Marquis Saionji. China, in her recent need of strong men to meet the rising revolt of the western province, at once thought of Yuan Shi Ki. Occasionally statesmen do "come back," by the turn of the wheel, even after the most disheartening setbacks.

But it often takes time for the hour to strike where there is a call for the formerly influential leader. Here is where Mr. Roosevelt has the advantage over Diaz and Laurier. Fair play demands that the new regimes in Mexico and in Canada shall have such a test as cannot be made summarily. Such a majority as Mr. Borden has in the new Parliament and such a popular endorsement implies a term of office long enough to make it quite improbable that Sir Wilfrid Laurier ever will be prime minister again. Whether he will retain an interest in national politics ardent enough to make him willing to fight on as leader of the opposition remains to be seen. British political customs make such a course natural if desired. A former minister may do what a former President cannot do, or at least has not done.

Should Sir Wilfrid formally retire from active political life, there is every reason why he should still be influential in shaping national destiny and imperial evolution. Freed from party responsibility and the compromises that invariably it involves, he could speak his mind after the fashion of the men that come back to England having laid down great administrative tasks, men of the caliber of Cromer and Curzon. Moreover, if the interests of history are to be served, he needs to busy himself with such interpretation of his own career and that of the Dominion as only can be written when an oasis of leisure opens out before the eyes of a veteran straggler in the desert of practical politics.

EVEN though Canadian electors have made it clear that renewal of trade negotiations with the United States by the Dominion is not to be a policy of the near future if ever, the way for expansion of New England trade with northern markets is not thereby wholly closed. Raising the Canadian tariff cannot prevent American manufacturers from having certain advantages for a season at least, superiorities that come from their longer experience in transforming raw material into finished products and a larger supply of trained operatives and stores of capital to be had at lower rates of interest. There are certain factors in the situation, especially those of propinquity and similarity in civilization that make it certain that mutual trade will expand, whatever success the Borden ministry may have in bringing to pass a rise in tariff rates or preferential trade within the empire.

Moreover, the United States may find it wise not to overlook the fact of Newfoundland's existence and the possibility of resuming negotiations with that colony and working out reciprocity in trade. Such a proposal at this immediate hour would hardly be in good judgment, perhaps. The Canadian example, no doubt, would be weighty. But let some time pass, and both the colony and the republic might work out a plan on a basis mutually profitable.

### Like Old Times in the West

MAKING allowances for differences in climate, vegetation and topography, and especially for differences of period, the story of a traveler's experience in the Congo country of today reads very much like the story of a traveler's experience in the Mississippi country of sixty or seventy years ago; or, to come closer to the point, if the names of places used by a correspondent of the London Standard, who has recently made an excursion on the Congo, be changed, his descriptions as well as his experiences might easily be harmonized with the tales that have come down to us from frontier days in the West. There are the same general tendency toward makeshifts, the same pretensions to luxury of the barrel-top and dry goods box variety, the same magnificent way of minimizing the value of large comforts and of dispensing with small ones. From all that this correspondent writes, a trip to the Congo would be just the thing to bring back to an ancient western the good old times of long ago.

As the real charm of those old times in the Mississippi country was very largely lost upon the pioneers, so, it would seem, the traveler of our day on the Congo is unable to appreciate what it means to be in a land where everything is in the stage of beginning. On the Congo, as on the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Missouri, before the luxurious floating palaces were introduced, one must now be content, as the Standard man was forced to be, with passage on a flatboat. And yet, even though the flatboat provided crude boxes rather than cabins for its first-class passengers, it had the advantage of being a flatboat of this later period when a craft of that character is moved by a tug and not by polesmen. "I did not feel a bit inclined to travel by it," says the correspondent, "but there being no other way to get up-country we had to resign ourselves to our fate."

The truth is, the Standard man was given a priceless privilege.

One of these days, all too soon, they will have floating palaces on the Congo, or magnificently appointed trains running along the banks of the river will have destroyed its traffic. In either event, the Congo country will have grown in population and wealth much like the valley of the Mississippi, and the correspondent of the Standard will then have had an experience to cherish and relate that will entitle him to membership, active or honorary, in the Society of Congo Pioneers. There is nothing more likely to happen to the Congo than that its newness and its youth will wear off, as newness and youth have worn off in the Mississippi country. With them, of course, will disappear the crudities and inconveniences and discomforts of the present time. Perhaps this is just as well, but it is no small thing to be able to look on while an empire is developing or to have had a hand, no matter how humble, in shaping its early course.

STRANGE as it may seem to those who have come to regard Kansas as somewhat exceptional, tendencies out there are much as they are everywhere else. This fact is made particularly evident by certain points brought out in the recent census bulletin dealing with population in the Sunflower state. It appears from the statistics at hand that while every considerable urban community in Kansas has made a gain during the period covered by the last decennial enumeration, the rural population has fallen off in more than thirty counties. The gain in the towns and cities of the state, taking them altogether, is 160,000, while the gain in the agricultural districts is only 50,000.

There was some migration from Kansas to the Pacific Northwest as well as to the prairie provinces of Canada during the ten years preceding the taking of the last census, and this would have affected the rural more than the urban increase; but the fact that the percentage of gain in the country districts, compared with that of the towns and cities, is not up with the showing of previous decades is accounted for most readily and satisfactorily by the growing prosperity of the farmers. They have, in instances enough to establish the soundness of the theory, accumulated means and achieved independence which enable them to take up their residence in town. In doing this they have simply followed the example of thousands of well-to-do farmers in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and other middle western states.

Moving to town does not always mean to the farmer that he is giving up farming. The interurban trolley car and the automobile have brought the farms nearer to the town. In time, the modern farmer who makes his residence in a community where his family may enjoy better education and social advantages will be not much farther away from his fields than he was in the old days of agricultural isolation. As a matter of fact, he is no farther away from his place of business than is the average manufacturer, merchant and banker of the large city.

PRESIDENT CRAIGHEAD of Tulane University, New Orleans, asserts that southern students work harder than do northerners, and he accounts for it by saying that the southern college boys have less money to spend on amusements. There may be something in this, but rich college students in the north are not so numerous as President Craighead seems to think.

AN INDUSTRIAL school in which the teaching of agriculture will be made a specialty is proposed for Panama. A good idea. Industry must be developed along new lines in Panama and the Canal Zone, that the slack may be taken up on the completion of the canal.

WASHINGTON has an interesting story to the effect that there will be a canal and peace celebration in 1915, but still more interesting to the political parties would be some authentic information as to who will occupy the White House four years hence.

HEARING that Cleveland architecture was being inspected by Chinese envoys, Louisville desires to have it known that Louisville will be able to show off in this line next year. The Chinese envoys cannot stay over, but there may be others.

FROM the fact that the greatest pulp and paper mill in the world has begun operation in British Columbia it may be gathered that here is an enterprise which did all that was outlined for it on "paper."

IN Philadelphia the registered voters this year exceed by 10,000 the voters registered for the last presidential election. This would seem to indicate a growing and a wholesome interest in local politics.

GOVERNOR WILSON says he is not so sure about the legality of his election, but it is too late for him to do anything about it now. Let him be on his guard more vigilantly next time, however!

DEER have never been more plentiful in the Adirondacks than they are at present, which shows what conservation well directed and honestly applied can do. If deer, why not game in general?

ORDINARY strawberry pop, it is said, will dye things pink, but, instead of alarming, this will please many people who are getting tired of the many things that are intended to dye things blue.

WITH sixty American millionaires prevented from coming home just now because of the Olympic incident there will be a chance to put some of those financial eggs in several baskets.

THE proposal of the Harvester trust to meet the views of the attorney-general may have the effect of calling forth a fuller expression of those views for the guidance of trusts.

IF THE theories of the opponents of reciprocity in this country hold good, the American farmer should now feel relieved of every anxiety.

IT WOULD be of more than ordinary interest just now to learn just where the transcontinental aviators are preparing their magazine articles.

THE Chicago Record-Herald said on Thursday morning last, "We hope Canada won't make it as close as Maine did." She didn't.

EXPORT of \$20,000,000 worth of automobiles in one year seems to prove that American machines are adapted to the world's highways.

SOME of the newspapers are discussing the result in Maine as if there were no prospect of a tomorrow.

FRINGES are to be all the style next season, but it will be good taste not to use them too sweepingly.

THE via media is often the via crucis. Laurier, who recently refused to be termed either a Canadian nationalist or a British imperialist exclusively, has just undergone a defeat, attacked on the one side by those electors who resented his advances to the United States and on the other by Bourassa and the faction that protested against his consent to plans furthering imperial naval unity. So, in the United States, President Taft is undergoing, as his "middle of the road" speech in Chicago shows, a process of criticism, which he frankly admits is not altogether surprising in view of his deliberate choice of a moderate policy in distinction from one that is either "stand pat" or insurgent and radical.

Such a frank disclosure of personal temperament and of official point of view as the President has just made, makes inevitable a square facing by the electorate of the larger issue involved. Is the personification of wisdom for a twentieth century democracy's executive a moderate, one who keeps to the middle of the road? Or is he an extremist of either the conservative or radical type? Is there a practical kind of legitimate opportunism, a practical idealism which is the desirable policy for a President? Or do the times demand an official head of the nation who will satisfy completely one of the great divisions into which all forms of society naturally divide, even though he alienate the other group?

Sometimes, what seems to be the dominant mood of the American people would appear to justify the prediction that the people eagerly desire a leader great enough to work his way patiently through to the light, surely carrying most of the people with him, and never getting too far in advance of their moral vision and purpose. Again, the American democracy acts as if it would build Rome in a day and as if it cared little how the result was accomplished or by what agents the work done. With such varying moods, more noticeable now than in the nation's earlier days, it becomes more difficult to say what is the dominant national wish. Just now, conditions in trade and industry are such as to make the greatest desideratum to be definition of the way. Whether broad or narrow, to the right or to the left, does not matter so much as that it be visible, that it lead clearly onward.

NEW YORK CITY, during the last few months, has been furnishing the country with a pluperfect illustration of how organic law for a modern urban community should not be made, that is, viewing the matter theoretically. Yet from the practical standpoint, the more certain phases of the affair are examined, the more chance there is for congratulation that they have not been shaped otherwise. The very audacity of the plan, by which a charter, the paternity of which no one cared to assume, was to be rushed through the Legislature and forced upon the metropolis willy-nilly, was a challenge to such a protest and civic uprising as a more deferential and yet equally objectionable scheme could not have forced.

Step by step the concentrated, mordant criticism of local journalism and of national experts in education and in framing organic municipal law and in administering city affairs, have broken down the championship of the charter which Mayor Gaynor set out to substitute for the present instrument. He has used adroitness in his task, but being sensitive to public opinion more than most men, he has consented to exclude from the charter some of the more obnoxious features, especially those concentrating power in the mayor's hands and substituting a paid board of education for a voluntary one, the latter being a scheme for which no educator of eminence in the country had aught but condemnation.

The lesson of the controversy up to the present time is the resources of power that reside in an intelligent and convinced minority, on friendly terms with the press and master of the details of local government and the effect which any charter would have upon the rights of citizens and on their purses as taxpayers. Even so recently as a decade ago such a campaign of obstruction and education could not have been carried out for lack of expert counsel. But now New York has in its ranks of officials and volunteer workers men who are beginning to approach German standards of thoroughness and competency.

Even as modified, the new charter represents no distinct advance; it has back of it no popular interest and signs multiply making it doubtful whether the forces that brought it before the Legislature will stand for it to the end.

Not so many years ago Patagonia was still considered a "no man's land," and while immigration refuses to reckon with bars or hindrances, Patagonia was probably the last place in the world one could expect to meet thrifty Welshmen. Nevertheless, the colony of Chubut, which was founded nearly half a century ago, by persistent toil and endurance on the part of the handful of Welshmen who settled in the valley has become an oasis of fertility in the Patagonian waste. And here, in what is perhaps the least known part of the Argentine Republic, an irrigation system several hundred miles in length has brought prosperity to the settlers who, on the coronation of the British ruler, joined with the empire in celebrating the great event. As a permanent memorial of the occasion a British society has been founded in the colony.

That the Welsh colony has not had continuous smooth sailing may be learned from the fact that when Argentina annexed Patagonia in 1881 the Welshmen in the Chubut valley came near losing courage because, no longer under British protection, they were unable at first to reconcile themselves to Argentine rule. But due largely to the considerate attitude of the Argentine officials and the better understanding of the situation by the younger generation, these descendants of the Welsh immigrants have decided to take up Argentine citizenship.

Of late years, many new recruits have come to the colony from the home country. This has tended to make the people more satisfied with their lot. It is true that the pioneers came to Patagonia in the firm belief that they could preserve certain Welsh customs and the language unhampered. But the recent tendency has been to fall in with the South American ideals.

JUDGE GROSSCUP, apparently, has decided to wait until his "shadow" grows more or less.

### Shall It Be the Via Media?

### Welsh Colony in Patagonia